

ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TRADOC Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System 1-97 (TMOPES 1-97)

REFERENCES. (See Appendix 7)

1. SITUATION.

a. General. This annex constitutes the TRADOC Training Base Expansion Plan (TBEP), and may be distributed separately as the sole reference for expanding the institutional training base. The ANNEX applies for planning at:

(1) All TRADOC installations and training support activities.

(2) USAR Divisions (IT)(Institutional Training).

(3) Reception Battalions (RECBN).

(4) Camp J. T. Robinson, Arkansas.

(5) Eastern Army National Guard (ARNG) Aviation Training Site (EAATS), Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, and Western ARNG Aviation Training Site (WAATS), Marana, AZ.

(6) ARNG training organizations designated to support TRADOC installations.

(7) Other units and organizations designated to support expansion of the TRADOC training base.

b. Enemy Forces. ANNEX B, Intelligence.

c. Friendly Forces. (See basic plan).

d. Assumptions. (See basic plan).

(1) Additional resourcing during the initial phases of mobilization (Presidential Selected Reserve Call-Up (PSRC)/Partial Mobilization) is expected to be provided by HQDA through authorizing implementation of Mobilization Tables of Distribution and Allowances (MOBTDA) for those levels.

(2) HQDA is expected to provide necessary resourcing at Full Mobilization (M-Day), based upon Presidential proclamation or Congressional authorization.

(3) Installation MOBTDAs include documentation of individual personnel and equipment augmentation packages for PSRC/Partial Mobilization and Full Mobilization. DA (DAMO-ODM)

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provides authorization for implementation of these augmentation packages on a case-by-case basis to support critical activities. Commands make effective use of peacetime civilian and military staffs, civilian overhire, and redistribution of personnel assets, before seeking authority to implement MOBTDA's. Any level of mobilization may last for an extended period of time before declaration of the next higher level.

(4) Unless implementation of MOBTDA's has been authorized, resources initially available for the training base will consist of assigned Tables of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) personnel and equipment on hand. Planning for the initial stages of any level should consider that limitation.

(5) On M-Day (Full Mobilization), HQDA grants authority for accelerated construction of additional training facilities and other facilities, as required.

(6) During PSRC/Partial Mobilization, the individual training expansion loads will be comprised of mobilized Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) members requiring refresher training in Common Task Training (CTT) and Military Occupational Specialty (MOS)/Area of Concentration (AOC) tasks. MOS reclassification training of IRRs may also occur during PSRC/Partial Mobilization. Selective Service and voluntary enlistments comprise the expansion loads at Full Mobilization.

(7) Planning for training base expansion considers a graduated series of response actions to an evolving crisis. TRADOC expects mobilization to progress sequentially from a lower level to a higher level. This expectation applies for planning purposes only, to insure planners consider all steps and issues. In reality, mobilization may begin at any level, but many of the actions prescribed for or associated with a lower level of mobilization may still be implemented.

(8) CONUS training base units, to include USAR Divisions (IT), are exempt from use in cross-leveling deploying units or from redistribution of drill sergeant and instructor assets and equipment required for performing the mobilization training mission, unless approved by HQDA.

(9) Appendix 2 lists other planning assumptions.

2. MISSION. On order, TRADOC expands the peacetime training base to provide trained filler personnel and combat-qualified theater replacements for Active Component (AC) and mobilized Reserve Component (RC) units by augmenting existing Service Schools,

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USATCs, and Reception Battalions (RECBNs), and establishing additional USATCs, as required. Training base expansion at Partial Mobilization is expected to involve mobilization of large numbers of IRR soldiers required to support two nearly simultaneous major contingency operations. Training base augmentation units are specified in Appendix 1.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of Operations (see Appendix 3).

b. Tasks.

(1) Deputy Chief of Staff for Training. (See basic plan and ANNEX C)

(2) Branch proponents and Army Service Schools:

(a) Develop comprehensive branch training strategies which define the mobilization courses designed to fill and sustain the Branch requirements of Army forces worldwide. The Total Army training strategy requires that the mobilization mission drive both peacetime and wartime AC and RC training.

(b) Develop plans for expanding training operations, as necessary, to meet mobilization force expansion requirements; plans will provide for continuation of peacetime training programs, implementation of some mobilization courses (e.g., IRR refresher training), and for an orderly transition, if required, from the peacetime training programs (which continue during PSRC and Partial Mobilization) to Full Mobilization training programs.

(c) On order, provide Mobile Training Teams (MTT) and New Equipment Training Teams (NETT) to support new materiel development requirements, based on orders from HQ TRADOC.

(3) USAR Divisions (IT) expand existing USATCs or establish new USATCs, to include reception operations, at designated TRADOC installations IAW Appendix 1 and the "MOB PLANS" application of the Army Global Command and Control System (AGCCS).

(4) USAR Reception Battalions, organic to the Divisions (IT), augment Active Component AG Reception Battalions or establish reception operations at designated TRADOC installations IAW Tab A to Appendix 1 and the MOB PLANS alignments in AGCCS. HQDA may authorize activation of USAR reception assets during

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PSRC if required. RECBNs must have capability to process non-prior service, prior service, and IRR soldiers onto active duty within 72 hours of reporting, however, additional processing requirements during PSRC/Partial Mobilization are expected to consist solely of mobilized IRR personnel.

(5) Instructor assets from Division (IT) School Brigades (and designated ARNG School units) may be provided to any Service School as required, to support MOS/AOC-specific refresher training of IRRs during mobilization. Such training will normally be conducted at the Proponent School installation, thus any Division (IT) having required instructor assets available could be required to send instructors to any specified Service School site (e.g., Signal instructors from any Division (IT) could be provided to the Signal School, Ft Gordon, GA) (Tab B to Appendix 1, this Annex).

(6) ARNG School organizations may also provide MOS/AOC-specific instructor augmentation, as required, to TRADOC installations to support mobilization training base expansion (Tab C to Appendix 1, this Annex).

(7) Camp J. T. Robinson, AR, establishes and conducts Branch Immaterial Officer Candidate Course (BIOCC) training at Full Mobilization, or on order, IAW Appendix 3.

(8) Eastern ARNG Aviation Training Site, Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, and Western ARNG Aviation Training Site, Marana, AZ, continue programmed (peacetime) training during PSRC and Partial Mobilization and establish additional mobilization training programs IAW Aviation School mobilization training plans.

(9) The Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training (MOB ARPRINT) specifies the reception and training courses to be conducted at each USATC and Service School installation during mobilization, and projects weekly input schedules (See Tab E, Appendix 3, this annex).

(10) All installations with a TRADOC training base expansion mission develop and maintain a training base expansion plan annex (ANNEX J to the installation mobilization plan). Appendix 6 provides an optional format for that annex, however, installations may format ANNEX J any way desired to best meet the needs of the installation commander.

c. Coordinating Instructions.

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(1) The MOB ARPRINT (see Appendix 3) projects post-mobilization training requirements for USATCs and Service Schools, and in-processing loads for RECBNs, for use in peacetime planning.

(2) Installations are responsible for peacetime coordination and planning with all AC and RC units that augment the installation to support training base expansion operations.

(3) The number of AC and RC training units authorized may not equal requirements to train replacement and filler personnel for wartime demands. Installations must document the additional structure required to perform mobilization missions in installation and USATC MOBTDA's.

(4) Installation commanders will reassign RC instructor personnel serving in one of the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) branches to USAMEDCOM, Ft Sam Houston, TX, after receiving approval from Director of Operations, USAMEDCOM.

(5) In addition to mobilization IRR refresher courses, training centers and schools may be directed to implement other MOBPOI for selected other courses during PSRC or Partial Mobilization. At Full Mobilization, all training at USATCs and schools will be conducted using MOBPOIs (see Appendix 3).

(6) During PSRC and Partial Mobilization, TRADOC training centers and schools begin an expanded training week for all designated MOBPOI courses to accelerate the training pace. The expanded training week is established initially at a minimum of six 10-hour days and, if conditions require, may expand to seven days a week until backlogs are reduced (see Appendix 3).

(7) Installation commanders plan for temporary use by AMEDD personnel of building space under their control at both active and semi-active installations. Plans address:

(a) Patient care.

(b) Storage for prepositioned war reserve stocks for medical facilities.

(c) Student classrooms for AMEDD specialist training.

(d) Housing of AMEDD personnel engaged in providing health services to patients IAW support agreements negotiated with the installation medical center or Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC) or MEDCEN (Medical Center).

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4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

a. Personnel. See ANNEX E.

b. Logistics. See ANNEX D.

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. The MOB PLANS system in AGCCS identifies RC units mobilizing at TRADOC installations for deployment and/or to support the installation's unit deployment, training base expansion, and individual replacement operations (CRC) missions. FORSCOM, through the CONUSAs, controls the movement of RC units from home station to the MS. Units scheduled for permanent assignment to TRADOC remain under the operational control of the CONUSA commander until arrival at the MS. Upon arrival at the MS (supported installation), command passes to the installation commander.

HARTZOG
GEN

OFFICIAL:

GOFF
Deputy Chief of Staff for Training

Appendixes:

- 1 - RC Augmentation Units
- 2 - Planning Assumptions
- 3 - Concept of Operations
- 4 - Training Support
- 5 - Addresses of Training Organizations/Units
- 6 - Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to
Installation Mobilization Plan
- 7 - References

Appendix 1 (RC Augmentation Units) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs
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1. SITUATION. See basic ANNEX.
2. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.
3. EXECUTION.

a. General. Upon mobilization, the existing training base expands to meet contingency training requirements. Current MOB ARPRINTs provide a projection (estimate) of training requirements for each level of mobilization to be used during peacetime planning.

b. Concept.

(1) To support training base expansion, selected RC training base expansion units will be ordered to active duty, as required, at designated mobilization stations (MS) or Proponent School installations as indicated in Tabs A, B, and C. The MOB PLANS application lists unit/installation alignments.

(2) Once RC training base units are ordered to active duty, installation commanders may call individual units forward, as required. Unit advance parties will normally be expected to arrive at mobilization stations within 48 hours of receiving the unit's order to active duty. The main body of the unit must close on the installation NLT the arrival date specified in the activation order unless the installation commander defers to a later date.

c. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) Tabs A, B, and C to this Appendix provide the installation alignments of RC training base augmentation units.

(a) TAB A - USAR Divisions (IT). Reflects alignments of Division (IT) Initial Entry Training (IET) and Training Support Brigade (TSB) elements (including RECBNs), with designated TRADOC USATC installations.

(b) TAB B - USAR Schools. Reflects alignment of USAR School Units (School Brigades/Battalions of Divisions (IT)) with TRADOC and other training MACOM proponent installations, for instructor support.

(c) TAB C - ARNG Schools. Reflects alignment of ARNG School/training support units with TRADOC proponent installations, for support of mobilization expansion.

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(2) Installation alignments in Tabs A, B, and C are for planning purposes only. During actual execution, installations will request augmentation, as required, based on the mobilization training mission. Training base augmentation units may provide instructor/support packages, rather than the entire unit, based on the training mission.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (See basic ANNEX).

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. (See basic plan).

Tabs:

- A. USAR Divisions(IT) - (IET/TSB Elements)
- B. USAR Schools - (Instructors)
- C. ARNG Schools - (Instructors, Training Support)

Tab A (USAR Divisions (IT) - IET/TSB Elements) to Appendix 1 (RC Augmentation Units) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

IET Brigades/Battalions and Training Support Brigades (including RECBNs) of the Divisions (IT) are aligned with TRADOC USATC installations for support of mobilization reception processing, Common Task Training (CTT) refresher, MOS/AOC-specific refresher training, and other training, as required. Current installation alignments:

USATC Installation

Augmentation Units

Ft McClellan, AL:

80TH Division (IT)
 1ST Bde(MP) (WVT899)
 1ST Bn(MP)/318th (WVWQ99)
 2d Bn(MP)/318th (WZS799)
 3d Bn(MP)/318th (WZS899)
 4th Bn(MP)/318th (WVWG99)
 2d Bde(BCT) (WVT999)
 1ST Bn(BCT)/317th (WVWR99)
 2d Bn(BCT)/317th (WVWL99)
 3d Bn(BCT)/317th (WVWJ99)
 1ST Bn(CML)/320th (WVWN99)
 2d Bn(CML)/320th (WVWV99)
 7th Bde(TS) (WVTP99)
 1ST Bn(Rec/T&E)/319th (WVWH99)
 2d Bn (Cmt/Log)/319th (WVWM99)

Ft Benning, GA:

84TH Division (IT)
 1ST Bde(INOSUT) (WZTL99)
 1ST Bn(INOSUT)/329th (WVVF99)
 2d Bn(INOSUT)/329th (WVVH99)
 1ST Bn(INOSUT)/330th (WVVG99)
 2d Bn(INOSUT)/330th (WVU999)
 1ST Bn(INOSUT)/333d (WVVC99)
 2d Bn(INOSUT)/333d (WVVD99)
 2d Bde(BCT) (WVUD99)
 1ST Bn(BCT)/274th (WVXB99)
 2d Bn(BCT)/274th (WVW799)
 3d Bn(BCT)/274th (WVW699)
 2d Bn(BCT)/334th (WVW999)
 3d Bn(BCT)/334th (WVXA99)
 2d Bn(BCT)/339th (WVW199)
 7th Bde(TS) (WVTQ99)
 1ST Bn(Rec/T&E)/334th (WVXD99)
 2d Bn (Cmt/Log)/339th (WZS999)

Tab A (USAR Divisions (IT) - IET/TSB Elements) to Appendix 1 (RC Augmentation Units) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

Ft Sill, OK

95th Division (IT)
 1st Bde(FA) (WV4U99)
 1st Bn(FA)/354th (WV4V99)
 2d Bn(FA)/354th (WV4X99)
 1st Bn(FA)/355th (WV4Y99)
 2d Bn(FA)/355th (WV4Z99)
 3d Bn(FA)/355th (WVYR99)
 2d Bde(BCT) (WVUP99)
 1st Bn(BCT)/377th (WVYY99)
 2d Bn(BCT)/377th (WVS299)
 3d Bn(BCT)/377th (WVY399)
 1st Bn(BCT)/378th (WVY199)
 2d Bn(BCT)/378th (WVY299)
 3d Bn(BCT)/378th (WVYU99)
 7th Bde(TS) (WVTT99)
 1st Bn(Rec/T&E)/379th (WZTA99)
 2d Bn(Cmt/Log)/379th (WZTB99)

Ft Leonard Wood, MO:

98th Division (IT)
 1st Bde(BCT) (WVT499)
 1st Bn(BCT)/304th (WVVQ99)
 2d Bn(BCT)/304th (WVVR99)
 1st Bn(BCT)/385th (WVVU99)
 2d Bn(BCT)/385th (WVVZ99)
 3d Bn(BCT)/385th (WVWV99)
 1st Bn(BCT)/417th (WZHU99)
 2d Bn(BCT)/417th (WVVX99)
 3d Bn(BCT)/417th (WZHV99)
 2d Bde(EN) (WVUT99)
 1st Bn(EN)/389th (WVZ799)
 2d Bn(EN)/389th (WVYH99)
 1st Bn(EN)/390th (WVXY99)
 2d Bn(EN)/390th (WZFS99)
 7th Bde(TS) (WVTU99)
 1st Bn(Cmt/Log)/391st (WVYK99)
 2d Bn(Rec/T&E)/391st (WZTC99)

Ft Knox, KY:

100th Division (IT)
 1st Bde(CAV/BCT) (WVUY99)
 1st Bn(BCT)/397th (WVZU99)
 2d Bn(CAV)/397th (WVZ599)
 3d Bn(CAV)/397th (WVZW99)
 2d Bde(AR/BCT) (WVUX99)
 1st Bn(BCT)/398th (WVZZ99)
 3d Bn(AR)/398th (WVZ199)
 3d Bn(AR)/399th (WVZ299)
 7th Bde(TS) (WVTV99)

Tab A (USAR Divisions (IT) - IET/TSB Elements) to Appendix 1 (RC Augmentation Units) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

1st Bn(Rec/T&E)/399th (WZTD99)
 2d Bn(Cmt/Log)/399th (WZTE99)

Ft Bliss, TX:

104th Division (IT)
 1st Bde(BCT) (WVUZ99)
 2d Bn(BCT)/413th (WVZT99)
 1st Bn(BCT)/414th (WVZE99)
 2d Bn(BCT)/414th (WVZN99)
 1st Bn(BCT)/415th (WVZQ99)
 2d Bn(BCT)/415th (WZHW99)
 3d Bn(BCT)/415th (WVZK99)
 7th Bde(TS) (WVTW99)
 1st Bn(Cmt/Log)/413th (WVZM99)
 2d Bn(Rec/T&E)/413th (WZTF99)

Ft Jackson, SC:

108th Division (IT)
 1st Bde(BCT) (WVU399)
 1st Bn(BCT)/321st (WVVP99)
 3d Bn(BCT)/323d (WVV299)
 2d Bn(BCT)/485th (WVY699)
 1st Bn(BCT)/518th (WVU799)
 3d Bn(BCT)/518th (WVOF99)
 2d Bde(BCT) (WVU699)
 2d Bn(BCT)/321st (WVZB99)
 1st Bn(BCT)/323d (WVY999)
 2d Bn(BCT)/323d (WVZA99)
 1st Bn(BCT)/485th (WVY899)
 3d Bn(BCT)/485th (WVY799)
 7th Bde(TS) (WVTX99)
 2d Bn(Rec/T&E)/518th (WZTH99)
 3d Bn(Cmt/Log)/321st (WZTJ99)

Tab B (USAR Schools) to Appendix 1 (RC Augmentation Units) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

School battalions of the USAR Divisions (IT) contain instructors for training Combat Support (CS), Combat Service Support (CSS), Medical, and Professional Development specialties. These assets may be requested to provide instructor support to TRADOC and other training MACOM Proponent Schools, as required, during mobilization. Current planning alignments of Division (IT) school elements with Proponent School installations:

**Proponent
Installation**

Supporting Units

Ft McClellan, AL:

2d Bn(MP)/3d Bde, 80 th Div(IT)	(WZSK99)
3d Bn(MP)/3d Bde, 84 th Div(IT)	(WZR599)
2d Bn(MP)/3d Bde, 95 th Div(IT)	(WZRT99)
2d Bn(MP)/3d Bde, 98 th Div(IT)	(WZRC99)
2d Bn(MP)/3d Bde, 100 th Div(IT)	(WZQ299)
1 st Bn(MP)/3d Bde, 104 th Div(IT)	(WZQP99)
2d Bn(MP)/3d Bde, 108 th Div(IT)	(WBQB99)
4 th Bn(CML)/3d Bde, 80 th Div(IT)	(WZSM99)
5 th Bn(CML)/3d Bde, 84 th Div(IT)	(WZR799)
4 th Bn(CML)/3d Bde, 95 th Div(IT)	(WZRV99)
4 th Bn(CML)/3d Bde, 98 th Div(IT)	(WZRE99)
4 th Bn(CML)/3d Bde, 100 th Div(IT)	(WZQ499)
3d Bn(CML)/3d Bde, 104 th Div(IT)	(WZQR99)
4 th Bn(CML)/3d Bde, 108 th Div(IT)	(WZQD99)

Ft Jackson, SC:

6 th Bn(AG)/4 th Bde, 80 th Div(IT)	(WZSP99)
7 th Bn(AG)/4 th Bde, 84 th Div(IT)	(WZSA99)
7 th Bn(AG)/4 th Bde, 95 th Div(IT)	(WZRY99)
8 th Bn(AG)/4 th Bde, 98 th Div(IT)	(WZRJ99)
5 th Bn(AG)/4 th Bde, 100 th Div(IT)	(WZQ599)
6 th Bn(AG)/4 th Bde, 104 th Div(IT)	(WZQT99)
7 th Bn(AG)/4 th Bde, 108 th Div(IT)	(WZQG99)

Ft Leonard Wood, MO:

1 st Bn(EN)/3d Bde, 80 th Div(IT)	(WZSJ99)
1 st Bn(EN)/3d Bde, 84 th Div(IT)	(WZR499)
1 st Bn(EN)/3d Bde, 95 th Div(IT)	(WZRS99)
1 st Bn(EN)/3d Bde, 98 th Div(IT)	(WZRB99)
1 st Bn(EN)/3d Bde, 100 th Div(IT)	(WZQ199)
1 st Bn(EN)/3d Bde, 108 th Div(IT)	(WZQA99)

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Ft Gordon, GA:

3d Bn(SC)/3d Bde,	80 th Div(IT)	(WZSL99)
4 th Bn(SC)/3d Bde,	84 th Div(IT)	(WZR699)
3d Bn(SC)/3d Bde,	95 th Div(IT)	(WZRU99)
3d Bn(SC)/3d Bde,	98 th Div(IT)	(WZRD99)
3d Bn(SC)/3d Bde,	100 th Div(IT)	(WZQ399)
2d Bn(SC)/3d Bde,	104 th Div(IT)	(WZQQ99)
3d Bn(SC)/3d Bde,	108 th Div(IT)	(WZQC99)

Ft Eustis, VA:

7 th Bn(TC)/4 th Bde,	80 th Div(IT)	(WZSQ99)
8 th Bn(TC)/4 th Bde,	84 th Div(IT)	(WZSB99)
8 th Bn(TC)/4 th Bde,	95 th Div(IT)	(WZRZ99)
9 th Bn(TC)/4 th Bde,	98 th Div(IT)	(WZRK99)
6 th Bn(TC)/4 th Bde,	100 th Div(IT)	(WZQ699)
7 th Bn(TC)/4 th Bde,	104 th Div(IT)	(WZQU99)
8 th Bn(TC)/4 th Bde,	108 th Div(IT)	(WZQH99)

Ft Lee, VA:

8 th Bn(QM)/4 th Bde,	80 th Div(IT)	(WZSR99)
9 th Bn(QM)/4 th Bde,	84 th Div(IT)	(WZSC99)
9 th Bn(QM)/4 th Bde,	95 th Div(IT)	(WZR099)
10 th Bn(QM)/4 th Bde,	98 th Div(IT)	(WZRL99)
7 th Bn(QM)/4 th Bde,	100 th Div(IT)	(WZQ799)
8 th Bn(QM)/4 th Bde,	104 th Div(IT)	(WZQV99)
9 th Bn(QM)/4 th Bde,	108 th Div(IT)	(WZQJ99)

Ft Huachuca, AZ:

2d Bn(MI)/3d Bde,	84 th Div(IT)	(WZR999)
6 th Bn(MI)/3d Bde,	95 th Div(IT)	(WZRX99)
6 th Bn(MI)/3d Bde,	98 th Div(IT)	(WZRG99)
5 th Bn(MI)/3d Bde,	104 th Div(IT)	(WZTK99)
6 th Bn(MI)/3d Bde,	108 th Div(IT)	(WZQF99)

Aberdeen Proving Ground:

5 th Bn(OD)/4 th Bde,	80 th Div(IT)	(WZSN99)
10 th Bn(OD)/4 th Bde,	84 th Div(IT)	(WZSD99)
7 th Bn(OD)/4 th Bde,	98 th Div(IT)	(WZRH99)

Ft Sam Houston, TX:
(USAMEDCOM)

9 th Bn(PN/HS)/5 th Bde,	80 th Div(IT)	(WZSS99)
11 th Bn(PN/HS)/5 th Bde,	84 th Div(IT)	(WZSE99)
10 th Bn(PN/HS)/5 th Bde,	95 th Div(IT)	(WZR199)
11 th Bn(PN/HS)/5 th Bde,	98 th Div(IT)	(WZRM99)
8 th Bn(PN/HS)/5 th Bde,	100 th Div(IT)	(WZQ899)
9 th Bn(PN/HS)/5 th Bde,	104 th Div(IT)	(WZQW99)
10 th Bn(PN/HS)/5 th Bde,	108 th Div(IT)	(WZQK99)

Tab B (USAR Schools) to Appendix 1 (RC Augmentation Units) to
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Ft Bragg, NC:

(JFK Spec Warfare	6 th Bn(CA/PO)/3d Bde,	84 th Div(IT)	(WZR899)
Center)	5 th Bn(CA/PO)/3d Bde,	95 th Div(IT)	(WZR999)
	5 th Bn(CA/PO)/3d Bde,	98 th Div(IT)	(WZRF99)
	4 th Bn(CA/PO)/3d Bde,	104 th Div(IT)	(WZQS99)
	5 th Bn(CA/PO)/3d Bde,	108 th Div(IT)	(WZQE99)

The following Professional Development school battalions of the
USAR Divisions (IT) are not aligned with specific installations
but provide a source of mobilization training base expansion
support assets. PD units may be requested by any installation as
a potential augmentation element.

10 th Bn(C&GS)/6 th Bde,	80 th Div(IT)	(WZST99)
11 th Bn(CAS3)/6 th Bde,	80 th Div(IT)	(WZSU99)
12 th Bn(C&GS)/6 th Bde,	84 th Div(IT)	(WZSF99)
13 th Bn(CAS3)/6 th Bde,	84 th Div(IT)	(WZSG99)
14 th Bn(NCOES)/6 th Bde,	84 th Div(IT)	(WZSH99)
11 th Bn(C&GS)/6 th Bde,	95 th Div(IT)	(WZR299)
12 th Bn(CAS3)/6 th Bde,	95 th Div(IT)	(WZR399)
12 th Bn(C&GS)/6 th Bde,	98 th Div(IT)	(WZRP99)
13 th Bn(CAS3)/6 th Bde,	98 th Div(IT)	(WZRQ99)
14 th Bn(NCOES)/6 th Bde,	98 th Div(IT)	(WZRR99)
9 th Bn (C&GS)/6 th Bde,	100 th Div(IT)	(WZQ999)
10 th Bn (CAS3)/6 th Bde,	100 th Div(IT)	(WZRA99)
10 th Bn(C&GS)/6 th Bde,	104 th Div(IT)	(WZQY99)
11 th Bn(CAS3)/6 th Bde,	104 th Div(IT)	(WZQZ99)
12 th Bn(NCOES)/6 th Bde,	104 th Div(IT)	(WZQ099)
11 th Bn(C&GS)/6 th Bde,	108 th Div(IT)	(WZQM99)
12 th Bn(CAS3)/6 th Bde,	108 th Div(IT)	(WZQN99)

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ARNG school battalions contain instructor assets in Combat Arms, Leader Training, and some CS and CSS specialties. TRADOC installations may request instructor assets of those units to support TRADOC Proponent Schools, as required, during mobilization. NGB may also provide other training support units to TRADOC installations. Following are current installation alignments of ARNG training and training support units:

INSTALLATION

ARNG UNITS

Ft Leonard Wood, MO:

<u>training:</u>	1 st Bn(EN)/164 th Regt (ND)	(W8GKA1)
<u>support:</u>	140 th Regt (RTI) (MO)	(W8GGAA)
	164 th Regt (RTI) (ND)	(W8GKAA)
	204 th Regt (RTI) (ID)	(W8F9AA)
	298 th Regt (RTI) (HI)	(W8F8AA)

Ft Sill, OK:

<u>training:</u>	1 st Bn(FA)/139 th Regt (NC)	(W8FDA1)
	1 st Bn(FA)/426 th Regt (WI)	(W8FLA1)
	2d Bn(FA)/183d Regt (VA)	(W8FUA2)
	1 st Bn(FA)/189 th Regt (OK)	(W8FZA1)
	1 st Bn(FA)/101 st Regt (MA)	(W8GCA1)
	1 st Bn(FA)/117 th Regt (TN)	(W8GSA1)
	1 st Bn(FA)/213 th Regt (WY)	(W8GVA1)
<u>support:</u>	189 th Regt (RTI) (OK)	(W8FZAA)
	426 th Regt (LDR) (WI)	(W8FLAA)
	208 th Regt (RTI) (MT)	(W8GJAA)

Ft Knox, KY:

<u>training:</u>	1 st Bn(AR)/166 th Regt (PA)	(W8FAA1)
	1 st Bn(AR)/218 th Regt (SC)	(W8FCA1)
	1 st Bn(AR)/254 th Regt (NJ)	(W8FHA1)
	1 st Bn(AR)/131 st Regt (TX)	(W8FNA1)
	1 st Bn(AR)/204 th Regt (ID)	(W8F9A1)
	1 st Bn(AR)/145 th Regt (OH)	(W8GPA1)
	2d Bn(AR)/117 th Regt (TN)	(W8GSA2)
<u>support:</u>	238 th Regt (CA) (KY)	(W8FJAA)
	233d Regt (RTI) (AR)	(W8F2AA)
	235 th Regt (RTI) (KS)	(W8GBAA)

Ft Benning, GA:

<u>training:</u>	1 st Bn(IN)/223d Regt (CA)	(W8FEA1)
	1 st Bn(IN)/122d Regt (GA)	(W8FTA1)
	1 st Bn(IN)/183d Regt (VA)	(W8FUA1)
	1 st Bn(IN)/124 th Regt (VT)	(W8F1A1)
	1 st Bn(IN)/233d Regt (AR)	(W8F2A1)
	1 st Bn(IN)/177 th Regt (MI)	(W8GEA1)

Tab C (ARNG Schools) to Appendix 1 (RC Augmentation Units) to
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	1 st Bn(IN)/108 th Regt (MS)	(W8GHA1)
<u>support:</u>	122d Regt (RTI) (GA)	(W8FTA1)
	129 th Regt (RTI) (IL)	(W8GAAA)
	177 th Regt (RTI) (MI)	(W8GEAA)
	196 th Regt (RTI) (SD)	(W8GRAA)

Ft Bliss, TX:

<u>training:</u>	1 st Bn(ADA)/200 th Regt (AL)	(W8FKA1)
	3d Bn(ADA)/183d Regt (VA)	(W8FUA3)
	1 st Bn(ADA)/515 th Regt (NM)	(W8FYA1)
	1 st Bn(ADA)/211 th Regt (FL)	(W8F7A1)
	1 st Bn(ADA)/129 th Regt (IL)	(W8GAA1)
<u>support:</u>	248 th Regt (LDR) (WA)	(W8FFAA)
	131 st Regt (CA) (TX)	(W8FNAA)
	213 th Regt (RTI) (WY)	(W8GVAA)

Ft Rucker, AL:

<u>training:</u>	2d Bn(AVN)/166 th Regt (PA)	(W8FAA2)
	1 st Bn(AVN)/158 th Regt (AZ)	(W8F3A1)
<u>support:</u>	108 th Regt (RTI) (MS)	(W8GHAA)
	168 th Regt (RTI) (CO)	(W8F4AA)
	421 st Regt (RTI) (NV)	(W8GMAA)
	515 th Regt (RTI) (NM)	(W8FYAA)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD:

<u>training:</u>	1 st Bn(-)(OD)/185 th Regt (IA)	(W8FRA1)
	2d Bn(OD)/122d Regt (GA)	(W8FTA2)
	2d Bn(OD)/204 th Regt (ID)	(W8F9A2)
	1 st Bn(OD)/140 th Regt (MO)	(W8GGA1)
	2d Bn(OD)/108 th Regt (MS)	(W8GHA2)
<u>support:</u>	70 th Regt (LDR) (MD)	(W8F8AA)
	193d Regt (RTI) (DE)	(W8F6AA)
	166 th Regt (CA) (PA)	(W8FAAA)
	240 th Regt (RTI) (ME)	(W8GDAA)

Ft McClellan, AL:

<u>support:</u>	200 th Regt (LDR) (AL)	(W8FKAA)
	209 th Regt (RTI) (NE)	(W8GLAA)
	140 th Regt (RTI) (UT)	(W8FQAA)

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Redstone Arsenal, AL:

<u>support:</u>	117 th Regt (RTI) (TN)	(W8GSAA)
	185 th Regt (RTI) (IA)	(W8FRAA)
	199 th Regt (LDR) (LA)	(W8FPAA)

Ft Huachuca, AZ:

<u>support:</u>	207 th Regt (MF) (AK)	(W8FVAA)
	188 th Regt (RTI) (AZ)	(W8F3AA)
	223d Regt (CA) (CA)	(W8FEAA)
	203d Regt (RTI) (GU)	(W8FSAA)
	249 th Regt (RTI) (OR)	(W8GQAA)

Ft Lee, VA:

<u>support:</u>	260 th Regt (RTI) (DC)	(W8F5AA)
	183d Regt (RTI) (VA)	(W8FUAA)
	197 th Regt (RTI) (WV)	(W8GUAA)
	254 th Regt (CA) (NJ)	(W8FHAA)

Ft Eustis, VA:

<u>support:</u>	169 th Regt (LDR) (CT)	(W8FGAA)
	101 st Regt (RTI) (MA)	(W8GCAA)
	195 th Regt (RTI) (NH)	(W8F0AA)
	106 th Regt (RTI) (NY)	(W8GNAA)
	243d Regt (RTI) (RI)	(W8FXAA)

Ft Gordon, GA:

<u>support:</u>	138 th Regt (CA) (IN)	(W8FMAA)
	145 th Regt (RTI) (OH)	(W8GPAA)
	211 th Regt (RTI) (FL)	(W8F7AA)
	201 st Regt (MF) (PR)	(W8FWAA)
	210 th Regt (RTI) (VI)	(W8GTAA)

Ft Jackson, SC:

<u>support:</u>	175 th Regt (RTI) (MN)	(W8GFAA)
	124 th Regt (RTI) (VT)	(W8F1AA)
	139 th Regt (CA) (NC)	(W8FDAA)
	218 th Regt (LDR) (SC)	(W8FCAA)

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The following ARNG Leadership Development (OCS) school battalions are not aligned with specific installations but provide a source of assets to support CTT and AOC refresher training of officers during mobilization. Instructor and Teach, Assess, Counsel (TAC) Officers from these units may be requested by any installation as a potential training base expansion augmentation element.

1 st Bn (OCS)/70 th Regt (MD)	(W8FBA1)
2d Bn (OCS)/218 th Regt (SC)	(W8FCA2)
1 st Bn (OCS)/169 th Regt (CT)	(W8FGA1)
2d Bn (OCS)/200 th Regt (AL)	(W8FKA2)
1 st Bn (OCS)/188 th Regt (CO)	(W8F4A1)
1 st Bn (OCS)/235 th Regt (KS)	(W8GBA1)
1 st Bn (OCS)/175 th Regt (MN)	(W8GFA1)

Appendix 2 (Planning Assumptions) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs
1-97

1. SITUATION. See basic ANNEX.
2. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.
3. EXECUTION.

a. General. A fundamental planning assumption is that training base expansion occurs in a resource-constrained environment. On-hand structure, cadre, equipment, ammunition, and facilities, plus locally-available resources constrain initial training base capabilities. Upon the declaration of any level of mobilization, installations will probably lack the total resource requirements to expand the training base immediately. Pending receipt of resources in required quantities, trainers will optimize use of available equipment, personnel, facilities, and other assets and use innovative training strategies to maximize capability.

b. Assumptions. Certain standardized planning assumptions apply to training base expansion. Installations and USAR Divisions (IT) use these assumptions in their training base expansion planning, as appropriate. The local environment may alter their application, as well as cause planners to incorporate additional planning assumptions. However, the training base mission of producing MOS-qualified, combat-ready replacements, capable of surviving on the battlefield, must remain the primary consideration in all planning. Planning assumptions, by functional areas, are:

(1) General Assumptions.

(a) Commanders discontinue or reduce functions not deemed essential to the operation.

(b) Upon mobilization, only those resources actually on hand or already programmed are available initially.

(c) Installation commanders re-direct available resources to training base expansion upon mobilization, however, not at the expense of unit deployment missions and schedules. Coordinate use of later-deploying unit resources and non-TRADOC assets on a case-by-case basis. The parent unit chain of command must approve use.

(d) Fixed facilities and billets vacated by deploying units are available for installation training base expansion activities.

(2) Training. If the local environment and available resources permit, commanders may modify MOBPOI to conform to local conditions, with approval of the proponent.

(3) Personnel.

(a) Use current USATC/school/installation MOBTDA and USAR Division (IT) Modified Tables of Organization and Equipment (MTOE). Changes submitted to HQ TRADOC (ATTN: ATRM-FA), as directed, are the basis for tailoring the structure required.

(b) Currently-programmed RC training base units report with assigned personnel on hand, less five percent.

(c) HQDA may authorize military MOBTDA position fill during mobilization with retirees and IMAs, as programmed by the Mobilization Personnel Processing System (MOBPERS).

(d) Installation commanders may cross-level personnel between Major Army Command (MACOM) units on their installations during mobilization; however, installation personnel cross-leveling and redistribution actions between MACOMs must not leave any unit below minimum mission capability (C-3 rating). MACOM cross-leveling and redistribution taking a unit below a C-3 rating may not occur without HQDA approval.

(e) Per AMOPES, TRADOC training base units, i.e., USAR Divisions (IT), are exempt from cross-leveling or redistribution of drill sergeant and instructor assets unless HQDA approves.

(f) Some MOBTDA positions may be filled by civilians. Installations assess the local market and determine, week-by-week, the ability to fill the following:

1 New positions.

2 Positions presently valid.

3 Positions vacated by DA civilians ordered to active duty as members of the Ready Reserve.

4 Positions vacated by DA civilians recalled to active duty under the Retiree Recall Program.

5 Positions vacated by draft-eligible males.

(4) Equipment.

Appendix 2 (Planning Assumptions) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs
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(a) MOBERS directs redistribution of equipment, including Prepositioned Material Configured to Unit Sets (POMCUS) Unit Residual Equipment (PURE), to units IAW DA DCSOPS priorities. HQDA must approve redistribution of equipment in training base units, except internally within TRADOC.

(b) The only additional equipment resources initially available to the training base are:

1 On-hand organic equipment arriving with currently-programmed RC training base units.

2 Local procurement and unlimited stock funding. Installations must assess the local economy to determine availability of substitute equipment, e.g., transportation assets, tentage, etc.

3 Lease and rental of approved non-tactical vehicles and commercial equipment which may substitute for standard Army equipment.

4 Contracted commercial equipment required for services, e.g., laundry, food services, maintenance, transportation (NOTE: Whenever feasible, consider equipment pooling and issue of equipment only when actually required for training, together with increasing student-to-equipment ratios).

(5) Facilities.

(a) Compute billeting space for Basic Combat Training (BCT), One Station Unit Training (OSUT), and Officer Candidate Courses at 72 square feet per trainee; use 54 square feet per trainee for Advanced Individual Training (AIT), and enlisted Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) refresher courses.

(b) Assume diverted barracks are returned to troop housing where consolidation of administrative offices and storage areas is even remotely feasible, e.g., gymnasium, headquarters buildings of deploying units, etc.

(c) Troop billets identified for medical patient use are available for trainee housing until required by MEDCOM; allow sufficient lead time for necessary conversion based upon MEDCOM guidance.

(d) Family housing and dependent schools are not available for troop housing. Dependent schools may house medical patients if there are alternative plans for educating students.

(e) The only additional facilities available upon mobilization are:

1 Newly begun mobilization facilities if construction started after declaration of mobilization; determine beneficial occupancy based upon estimated construction time supplied by the Corps of Engineer District offices.

2 Non-Industrial Facilities (NIF) submitted on DD Form 26-2 (Non-Industrial Facility Allocation).

3 Mobilization-essential peacetime construction already under construction by the supporting Engineer District completed as scheduled or expedited following the declaration of mobilization (NOTE: installations submit their peacetime Military Construction Army (MCA) requirements to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATBO-G, as directed).

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (See basic plan).

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. (See basic ANNEX).

Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to
TMOPES 1-97

1. SITUATION.

a. General. This ANNEX provides training operations and management guidance for developing and implementing Service School, U.S. Army Training Center (USATC), and host installation mobilization training base expansion plans.

b. Enemy Forces. ANNEX B, Intelligence.

c. Friendly Forces. (See basic plan)

d. Assumptions. (See basic plan, basic ANNEX, and Appendix 2)

2. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept.

(1) Optimally, the current peacetime operating structure expands sequentially from a lower to a higher level of mobilization (Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (PSRC), through Partial Mobilization, and Full Mobilization). As directed by HQ TRADOC, Mobilizing USAR organizations expand reception and training activities at TRADOC installations and establish new USATCs and reception centers, as required. Currently, six peacetime USATCs will be augmented/expanded, and one additional USATC (Ft Bliss) established (see TAB A to Appendix 1).

(2) Current DOD and HQDA guidance directs mobilization planning involving regional contingencies. For planning purposes, a Major Regional Contingency (MRC) does not proceed beyond Partial Mobilization. However, a MRC could proceed from PSRC, through Partial Mobilization and into Full Mobilization. Normally, training base expansion during PSRC and Partial Mobilization will result totally from the involuntary mobilization of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). At Full Mobilization, the call-up of all forces in the current force structure to active duty is authorized, fully equipped and manned.

(3) The highest level of mobilization, Total Mobilization, would require additional force expansion. TRADOC then establishes additional USATCs and RECBNs, in conjunction with deployment and unit activation schedules established by HQDA, as resources become available.

Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to
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(4) Mobilization Training Strategy. Branch and Service School proponents identify and develop courses required to fill and sustain Army forces world-wide during mobilization. These basic course lists comprise the proponent's mobilization training strategy, and establish what individual training Schools and USATCs conduct during mobilization. During peacetime, individuals receive much of their MOS-specific training after leaving the training base and joining a unit. Training base graduates during mobilization require a higher level of training than peacetime graduates. Mobilization graduates must have capability to: a) immediately deploy to a combat zone; b) survive under combat conditions; and c) without additional training on critical combat tasks, effectively perform all duties in a unit commensurate with their grade and skill level. Courses designated by the Branch or Service School proponent for continuation or commencement during mobilization comprise the Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training (MOB ARPRINT), which projects input loads and schedules for all mobilization courses (see paragraph. 3.a.(5), below). The following Tabs to this Appendix provide proponents detailed guidance to develop mobilization training strategies.

(a) Tab A - Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted IRR.

(b) Tab B - Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted Initial Entry Training (IET).

(c) Tab C - Mobilization Training Strategy for Noncommissioned Officers.

(d) Tab D - Mobilization Training Strategy for Commissioned and Warrant Officers.

(e) Tab G - Mobilization Training Strategy for Interservice Training Requirements.

(f) Tab H - Reception Operations During Mobilization.

(5) The Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training (MOB ARPRINT). The MOB ARPRINT is the primary planning document for training base expansion during all levels of mobilization for each JCS conflict scenario. It is a peacetime planning document, representing the projected (linked to FYs) training base output required to support a defined Army force during specified operational and contingency scenarios. Planners at all levels use MOB ARPRINTs to develop training base expansion plans, training strategies, mobilization resource shortage

Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to
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information, and structure documentation. Tab E provides procedures to develop and use the MOB ARPRINT.

(6) Training Base Expansion During Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (PSRC) and Partial Mobilization.

(a) Currently, the primary emphasis of mobilization training base expansion planning centers on these initial levels of mobilization. Although still planned for, Full Mobilization is now considered far less likely and, if it occurs, would involve sequential progression through PSRC and Partial Mobilization.

(b) Mobilization training during Partial Mobilization (and PSRC if IRR call-up is directed) consists primarily of refresher training for involuntarily mobilized IRR personnel in common military skills and MOS-specific tasks, using MOBPOI. The IRR constitutes the largest of the Army's pretrained individual manpower categories. IRR personnel provide the primary source of fillers required to bring both Active Component and Selected Reserve units up to wartime required strength before deployment, and initial casualty replacements/fillers for the fighting theaters. Reclassification training to a new MOS may also be required for some IRRs. IRR refresher and reclassification training are in addition to programmed (peacetime) specialty training, which continue during PSRC and Partial Mobilization.

(c) USATCs and schools may selectively implement some or all of the following measures to increase critical peacetime course capacity.

- 1 Fill all classes to maximum capacity
- 2 Non-conduct some classes.
- 3 Reduce or eliminate non-training periods.
- 4 Increase student-to-instructor/equipment ratios.
- 5 Increase the number of training days per week and/or the number of hours trained daily.
- 6 Maximize training facilities use (e.g., Army Learning Centers (ALC), education and training support center classrooms, multiple-shift use of ranges, "round-robin" use of training sites, use of alternative training locations - outdoors vs. classroom, etc.).

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7 Selective implementation (by course) of MOBPOI may be directed by HQDA, through the training MACOM, for some peacetime courses. All MOBPOI are conducted using the expanded (60-hour) training week.

(d) Activation of Mobilization TDAs. (See paragraph. 1.d.(3), basic ANNEX).

(e) HQDA may authorize the mobilization of elements of some RC training base augmentation units, to include reception processing elements of the Divisions (IT), during any mobilization level to support mission loads.

(f) The MOB ARPRINT for a specified FY includes appropriate IRR mobilization courses with projected weekly training input, for each identified conflict scenario. This IRR refresher training will occur during PSRC and Partial Mobilization (prior to M-day/Full Mobilization). Tab E addresses MOB ARPRINT development.

(g) Enlisted members of the IRR, to include NCOs, receive a Western Union mailgram from the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Command (AR-PERSCOM), ordering them to report to a designated TRADOC USATC installation for in-processing by a Reception Battalion and Common Task Training (CTT) refresher. IRR members then either receive MOS-specific refresher training at that installation or are transshipped to another (service school) installation where training in their MOS is conducted (see TAB A). Officer and Warrant Officer IRR members do not process through a USATC/RECBN, but report directly to their Branch schools for in-processing and MOS/AOC-specific refresher training (which will include refresher training on appropriate common tasks/skills, as determined by the AOC/MOS proponent)(see TAB D).

(h) MOS/AOC proponents will evaluate all IRR personnel (Officer, Warrant Officer, Enlisted) upon completion of processing onto active duty and CTT refresher (enlisted IRRs) to determine if they:

- 1 Qualify for immediate unit assignment.
- 2 Require MOS/AOC refresher training.
- 3 Have severely degraded skills which require complete retraining in their MOS/AOC.

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4 Are candidates for selective reclassification training and award of a new MOS/AOC because they possess a high-density, low-demand specialty.

(7) Training Base Expansion During Full Mobilization.

(a) Upon declaration of Full Mobilization, HQDA may authorize mobilizing all RC units in the existing approved force structure and all individual reservists. All individual training transitions from peacetime to mobilization standards.

1 All courses designated to continue immediately convert to MOBPOI.

2 All training operations are based upon an extended 60-hour scheduled training week; however, some courses, as specified by the POI, may be conducted using an academic week of greater or lesser duration, based on course material.

3 On-going classes of peacetime courses which do not continue during Full Mobilization accelerate, graduate students, and terminate as soon as possible (see Tabs B, C, and D). Local Military Personnel Offices (MILPOs) return graduating students to their units or report them as available for reassignment, IAW HQDA guidance and directives.

(b) At Full Mobilization, HQDA orders all RC training base augmentation units (Appendix 1) not already mobilized to their mobilization stations, IAW MOB PLANS alignments.

(c) Installations and USATCs implement MOBTDA's.

(d) The MOB ARPRINT for a conflict scenario that includes Full Mobilization provides an estimate of the time-phased input schedule for all courses conducted after M-day, based on HQDA's projection of anticipated training requirements. It includes specific courses designated by Branch and Service School proponents, reflecting their wartime training strategies. Tab E addresses MOB ARPRINT development.

(8) Mobilization Individual Training Policy.

(a) All Initial Entry Training (IET) during Full Mobilization strictly conforms to the prescribed MOBPOI (trainers may also be directed to use MOBPOIs during PSRC or Partial Mobilization on a course-by-course basis). The trainer's goal is to produce a soldier immediately capable of surviving on the battlefield and functioning as part of a unit, i.e., an MOS-

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qualified, combat-ready replacement. Trainers may increase instructor-to-student and equipment-to-student ratios over those prescribed by the MOBPOI provided such actions do not degrade training to an unacceptable level, but not by more than 100 percent over MOBPOI standards.

(b) Schedule and conduct training expeditiously and efficiently to make maximum use of instructors, equipment, facilities, and time. However, do not reduce training effectiveness or quality.

(c) Trainers will ensure that any use of substitute equipment items, to include training aids and simulators, instead of standard items of combat equipment, do not preclude course graduates from meeting proficiency standards for fully-trained and qualified combat replacements.

(d) Trainers make sure trainees reach minimum proficiency in each critical combat task before they progress to more advanced training or graduate from the course. MOBPOIs include basic combat skill proficiency and Soldier Readiness Program (SRP) qualification of prior-service personnel receiving reclassification training.

(e) No personnel may be deployed for OCONUS duty before completing required basic training (or its equivalent). Title 10, U.S. Code, establishes a period of not less than 12 weeks for that training. Therefore, all Non-Prior Service personnel who complete basic skill qualification in advance of the statutory 12-week training period will be provided meaningful applicable training in units or headquarters until they become eligible for deployment.

(f) Emphasize mastery of soldier skills throughout all IRR refresher training and IET courses. In addition to battlefield survival skills, place special emphasis on use and maintenance of uniforms, individual equipment and arms, development of observation and reporting skills, personal hygiene and first aid.

(g) Use simulators, mock-ups, or other training devices, as well as prescribed obsolete or civilian models of equipment, to the maximum extent allowed by the MOBPOI, to meet programmed training requirements.

(h) Incorporate lessons learned from combat operations, exercises, etc., into all training literature and programs of

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instruction as soon as possible to assure relevance of training to actual battlefield conditions.

(i) Use an opposing force representation of enemy tactics and techniques to emphasize doctrinal points pertinent to the training.

(9) Training Operations. The following policies provide training operations and management guidance for all training activity commanders:

(a) USATC commanders conduct Drill Sergeant and instructor training to meet projected sustainment requirements. HQ TRADOC schedules additional input to cadre courses to support the establishment of new mobilization USATCs.

(b) USAR Division (IT) instructors and Drill Sergeants must qualify in their MOS, at the skill level commensurate with their rank and pay grade, before earning Special Qualification Identifier (SQI) 'X' or 'H'.

(c) IRR refresher training (Partial Mobilization) and IET for both enlisted and officer accessions (Full Mobilization) receives the highest individual training resource priority during mobilization training base course expansion.

(d) Army guidance counselors do aptitude testing, classification, and assignment in the Military Entrance Processing Station (MEPS) prior to transporting individuals to Reception Battalions for processing into a BCT or OSUT company for training. The installation education and training support center administers aptitude testing not completed at the MEPS.

(e) Mobilization Reception Operations. (See Tab H).

(f) During Full Mobilization, a minimum of 200 trainees normally make up each BCT or OSUT company, as possible. As required during emergency surges, USATCs may fill and sustain trainee companies or classes at the following emergency (surge) levels, subject to expanded billeting available and square footage limitations.

- 1 Basic Combat Training (BCT) - 275 trainees.
- 2 One Station Unit Training (OSUT) - 275 trainees.
- 3 Advanced Individual Training (AIT) - as required.

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(g) Training unit commanders, especially those of Reception Battalions and BCT or OSUT units, emphasize countering the threat posed by communicable diseases, in particular, upper respiratory infections. At the first indication of such an outbreak, commanders establish immediate precautionary measures to prevent or limit contact of infected troops with those who have not been exposed. Unit commanders provide details of communicable disease outbreaks to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATCS-EOC, in daily Situation Reports (SITREP).

(h) Schedule training using an expanded training week (normally six days per week, ten hours training per day).

(i) Schedule available equipment, as required, for multiple shift usage of up to 20 hours each training day (consider necessary maintenance stand-down periods). Make maximum use of existing training resources before reporting a training resource shortage.

1 Eliminate cycle breaks unless equipment maintenance needs dictate otherwise.

2 Pool M-16 rifles and issue at the training site when possible.

3 Use M-16 rifle facsimiles for all training periods not requiring functional weapons.

4 Reduce driver training by conducting concurrently with other training activities.

5 Use the 5-mile (one way) walk or ride rule to compute transportation requirements. Reduce this distance to not less than two miles (one way) where lost training time becomes a degrading factor.

6 Maximize the use of Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations (TADSS), mock-ups, etc., where practical.

(j) Schedule all indoor installation training facilities (classrooms, laboratories) on a 24-hour, multiple-shift basis. Schedule outdoor facilities (ranges, training areas) on a first-to-last light basis, as required, to meet training requirements. Additional facility considerations:

1 Conduct classroom instruction outdoors using austere training facilities, except when severe weather conditions exist.

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2 Implement utility conservation measures to the maximum extent possible.

3 Use leased latrines where local sewage systems require expansion.

4 Substitute trough-type wash basin and field showers for fixed facilities. Contract these when necessary.

5 Lease lights to support night training.

6 Use "hasty" ranges instead of standard range facilities, where feasible.

7 Use selected "round-robin" training sites.

(k) Place all training equipment and vehicles, except for individual organizational clothing, equipment, and weapons, in centralized pools and schedule to achieve maximum use.

(l) Do not divert TRADOC training resource assets from the individual training mission to meet other operational requirements without full coordination with HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATCS-EOC.

(m) Schedule march and bivouac training to complement range and field training to reduce motor transport requirements.

(n) Make no attempt to establish a common start or graduation date for companies of a battalion. Companies begin training as soon as they are filled.

(10) Criteria for determining required training structure is provided at Tab F.

(11) Special Training Requirements.

(a) Training of Foreign Armed Forces Personnel. Retain foreign students enrolled in courses on M-Day in training until graduation of their class, unless their government terminates their attendance or they drop out through normal attrition processes. Establish MOS or other training courses to accommodate training requirements of foreign armed forces, IAW security assistance training agreements concluded after M-Day.

(b) Training of Personnel Who Possess Civilian-Acquired Skills (CAS). Award the MOS, with a commensurate skill digit, to

Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to
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Army accessions who possess technical accreditation as a journeyman in a trade skill that relates directly to an MOS, upon successful completion of BCT, IAW procedures contained in AR 601-210.

(c) Interservice Training Requirements. (See Tab G)

(12) Training Support. The U.S. Army Training Support Center (ATSC), Ft Eustis, VA., provides training support materials for training base expansion as well as for mobilizing and deploying units in the following areas: (see Appendix 4)

(a) Training devices and simulators.

(b) Training Literature (TM, SM, etc.).

(c) Audiovisual Programs (video disks, CD ROM, VCR tapes, etc.).

(d) Range equipment, targets, and target systems.

(e) Individual training support and testing.

(f) Army Correspondence Course Program (ACCP) materials.

(13) Automated Procedures for Transition from Peacetime to Mobilization Training Operations and Management. The Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS) provides a centralized training management database, with terminals at HQDA, TRADOC, other MACOMs, schools, and USATCs. ATRRS provides the capability to manage individual training requirements and programs for the Total Army.

(a) The ARPRINT. This is the primary Army report/document which establishes the annual peacetime approved training program, based on Total Army manpower requirements. The ARPRINT is used to allocate resources and serves as the basis for determining frequency of training (class schedules), and is developed in ATRRS.

(b) The MOB ARPRINT. This is the primary Army report/document which establishes projected mobilization training requirements for each mobilization course (see Tab E), for use in peacetime planning. The MOB ARPRINT is developed in the Mobilization Planning System (MPS), a subsystem of ATRRS.

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(c) Upon mobilization, mobilization training requirements will be executed using the Training Resources Arbitration Panel (TRAP) process. ATRRS programmers and schedulers use the same TRAP process used in peacetime to assess training capability and schedule additional (mobilization) training requirements. Some database changes occur to transition from peacetime to mobilization training operations and management. ATRRS changes in the following areas:

1 Course Administrative Data (CAD). At Partial Mobilization, peacetime courses continue and some new mobilization-only courses (e.g., IRR Refresher courses) are added to ATRRS when warranted by new training requirements. At Full Mobilization, some peacetime courses transition to MOBPOI and continue, and some new mobilization-only courses are added. ATRRS (MPS) stores CAD for mobilization courses in order to quickly add them to ATRRS operational files for MOBARPRINT development or actual execution during mobilization.

2 Course Training Requirements. The TRAP process is used during peacetime to process increases or decreases to approved (ARPRINT) training requirements and programs. The TRAP process, which requires close coordination between training managers at all levels, is also used during mobilization to expeditiously process mobilization training requirements, assess training base capability, and establish in-processing/training schedules.

3 Class Schedules. Revise or establish operating class schedules for all courses to meet the different levels of mobilization training requirements:

a Some peacetime courses may discontinue, with all future classes canceled.

b Some peacetime courses continue, requiring an increased or decreased number of scheduled classes.

c New courses that start at mobilization have class schedules established.

4 Class quotas and reservations are continually managed to meet new training requirements.

b. Tasks.

(1) Branch Proponents and Service School Commandants.

Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to
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(a) Develop comprehensive mobilization training strategies, IAW paragraph. 3.a.(4), and Tabs A, B, C, D, and G.

(b) Conduct training capability analyses and identify training resource shortages for development of FY MOB ARPRINTs, as directed by HQ TRADOC, IAW Tab E.

(c) Develop or revise organization MOBTDA, as directed by Deputy Chief of Staff for Resource Management (DCSRM), HQ TRADOC.

(2) Commanders, USATCs, training units and organizations designated to support training base expansion.

(a) Conduct training capability analyses and identify training resource shortages to develop MOB ARPRINTs, as directed by HQ TRADOC, IAW Tab E.

(b) Develop or revise organization MOBTDA, as directed by DCSRM, HQ TRADOC.

(c) Develop a training base expansion plan Annex to the Installation Mobilization Plan (see Appendix 6).

c. Reporting. Report Reception Battalion, USATC, and Service School trainee processing and population status on a daily basis via the installation SITREP to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATCS-EOC (see Appendix 1 to ANNEX C).

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (See basic plan).

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. (See basic ANNEX).

Tabs:

- A. Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted IRR.
- B. Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted Initial Entry Training (IET).
- C. Mobilization Training Strategy for Noncommissioned Officers
- D. Mobilization Training Strategy for Commissioned and Warrant Officers
- E. The Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training (MOB ARPRINT).
- F. Training Structure.
- G. Mobilization Training Strategy for Interservice Training Requirements.
- H. Reception Operations During Mobilization.

Tab A (Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted IRR) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

1. SITUATION. See basic ANNEX.
2. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.
3. EXECUTION.

- a. Concept of Operations.

- (1) General.

- (a) Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) members provide the primary early source of filler and replacement personnel during a mobilization. Mobilization training for activated IRR members focuses on in-processing, Common Task Training (CTT) refresher, assessment of MOS proficiency and providing MOS-specific refresher training, as required, prior to deployment. Also, some IRR may require reclassification training to a new MOS.

- (b) Training for IRR members occurs primarily during Partial Mobilization, but could extend into Full Mobilization should a crisis situation continue through that level.

- (c) The Volunteers for Early Access to the Ready Reserve (VEARR) concept, previously the Selective Reserve Augmentee (SRA) program, would establish a special category of IRRs which is intensively managed by HQDA/AR-PERSCOM. VEARR personnel are expected to possess a high level of MOS skill proficiency, requiring little or no MOS-specific refresher training before deployment. If implemented, VEARR personnel may be mobilized during PSRC (vice Partial Mobilization, for other IRRs).

- (d) All involuntarily mobilized IRR enlisted personnel, in all Army specialties, in-process to active duty at designated TRADOC reception/USATC sites. There are currently seven mobilization USATCs (see TAB A to Appendix 1). After processing through the Reception Battalion, IRRs receive CTT refresher at the same (USATC) installation. CTT refresher is followed by MOS-specific refresher training in those job tasks deemed critical by the MOS proponent. The in-processing/training concept for enlisted IRR is depicted at enclosure 1.

- (e) Upon completion of CTT refresher at the USATC site, some IRR personnel, depending on MOS, may remain at the USATC installation for their MOS-specific refresher training. Others will require transshipment to a Service School for that training. Enclosure 2 depicts the reception in-processing site and those enlisted IRR specialties that will train on-station at the USATC

Tab A (Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted IRR) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

site or require transshipment to a Service School. MOSs in parenthesis on the diagram (Encl 2) are either specialties which train at non-proponent sites or MOSs for which Skill Level 10/20 IRR personnel in-process/receive CTT refresher and MOS refresher training at different sites than the personnel in the same MOS but at Skill Level 30/40 (e.g., MOS 68N10/20 in-processes/-receives CTT refresher at Ft Knox and transships to Ft Eustis for refresher training. MOS 68N30/40 in-processes/receives CTT refresher at Ft McClellan and transships to Ft Rucker.).

(f) IRR Refresher Courses. Specially-designed courses, using MOBPOI, will be used for CTT and MOS-specific refresher training of enlisted IRR personnel.

1 Common Task Training (CTT). A short (3-day) MOBPOI covering basic survivability and individual weapons training. CTT refresher is conducted at the designated mobilization USATC sites for all MOS, immediately after completion of Reception Battalion processing. All involuntarily-mobilized enlisted IRRs will complete CTT refresher, regardless of their MOS proficiency level.

2 IRR Rapid Train-Up (RTUP) Courses. Short (2-week) courses for IRR members who were recently in a unit and whose MOS proficiency has been least seriously degraded (e.g., IRR personnel in the RT-18 (recently trained within last 18 months)). Conducted for IRR personnel at Skill Level 10/20 and Skill Level 30/40 (NCOs).

3 IRR Refresher Courses. Longer (4-week) courses for IRR members whose MOS skills have undergone greater decay. These courses provide additional iterations of the same critical MOS-specific tasks incorporated in the RTUP course. Conducted for IRR personnel at Skill Level 10/20 and Skill Level 30/40 (NCOs).

4 IRR Reclassification Training. IRR soldiers selected for reclassification to a new MOS attend the existing MOSQ Advanced Individual Training (AIT) course for the new MOS (HQ TRADOC directs use of either the peacetime or mobilization AIT POI for reclassification training during PSRC/Partial Mobilization).

5 Enclosure 3 depicts types of IRR mobilization courses.

(d) CTT and MOS-specific refresher training for IRR during Partial Mobilization occurs in addition to scheduled

Tab A (Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted IRR) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

(peacetime) training programs, which continue until declaration of Full Mobilization.

b. Tasks.

(1) Branch and Course Proponents. Develop and maintain mobilization Programs of Instruction (MOBPOI) for IRR Rapid Train-Up (RTUP) and IRR Refresher courses. Develop separate POI to train Skill Level 10/20 and Skill Level 30/40 personnel in each MOS included in the proponent's mobilization training strategy.

(2) Schools and USATCs. Establish plans to conduct IRR CTT and MOS-specific refresher training during mobilization, in accordance with paragraph. 3.a.(6), Appendix 3, and the MOB ARPRINT.

c. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) The MOB ARPRINT for each Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) conflict scenario depicts training base expansion during Partial Mobilization. Each MOB ARPRINT will, however, include only those IRR RTUP and IRR Refresher courses needed to accommodate projected (MOS) requirements for the specific service being addressed. Thus, a FY MOB ARPRINT may not include a requirement to train IRRs in some MOSS that are conducted during peacetime.

(2) For mobilization planning purposes, projected MOB ARPRINT IRR training requirements for Partial Mobilization should be considered in addition to the on-going peacetime training programs, which will continue until declaration of Full Mobilization. Thus, planners should overlay the IRR training requirements onto their scheduled peacetime training programs to reflect the total time-phased training mission of the installation during Partial Mobilization.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (See basic plan).

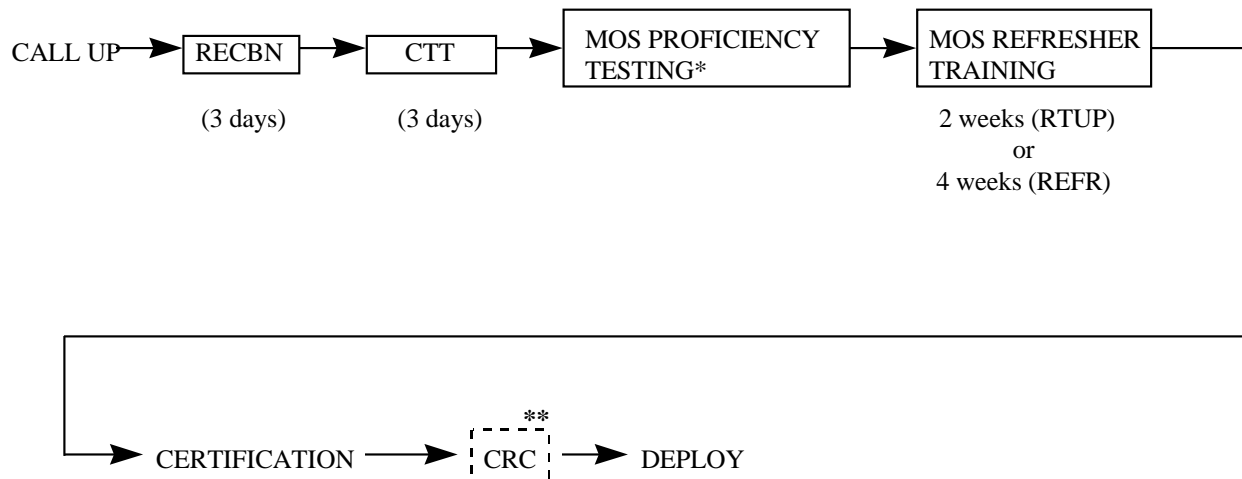
5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. (See basic ANNEX).

Enclosures:

1. In-processing/Training Concept
2. Enlisted IRR MOS Refresher Training Sites
3. IRR Mobilization Courses.

Enclosure 1 (In-Processing/Training Concept) to Tab A
(Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted IRR) to Appendix 3
(Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

ENLISTED IRR MOBILIZATION



* May be done during 3 day RECBN or 3 day CTT; personnel are deployable at any point after CTT if certified by proponent.

** Personnel assigned to an OCONUS theater of operations will process through a CRC before deployment.

Enclosure 2 (Enlisted IRR MOS Refresher Training Sites) to Tab A (Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted IRR) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

ENLISTED IRR MOS REFRESHER TRAINING SITES

<u>RECBN</u>	<u>TRAIN ON STATION</u>	<u>TRANSHIP TO</u>
<u>Jackson:</u>	AG/Finance Veh Maint (63B10, 63S10) Chaplain	Ft Lee (QM)
<u>Knox:</u>	Armor Tank Maint	Ft Eustis (Tran, Avn Log) (67N30, 67V30, 68H30, 68N10, 88M30) Ft Meade (DINFOS/AFIS) Norfolk (Music)
<u>L. Wood:</u>	Engineer Drivers (88M10)	Ft Belvoir (Def Map) Goodfellow AFB (51M10)
<u>Benning:</u>	Infantry	Ft Gordon (Sig) Ft Bragg (SOF)
<u>*Bliss:</u>	ADA	Ft Sam Houston (Med) Ft Huachuca (Intel) Goodfellow AFB (98C10, 98G10) Pensacola (98K10) Aurora (42E, 91A)
<u>McClellan:</u>	MP Chemical	Ft Rucker (Avn) (67N10, 67V10, 68N30) Redstone (M&M) Panama City (00B10) Pensacola (25V10) Keesler AFB (35H10)
<u>Sill:</u>	FA	Aberdeen PG (Ord) (63B30) Sheppard AFB (51K10, 52G10, 68H10)

*New USATC; established at Partial Mobilization.

Enclosure 3 (IRR Mobilization Courses) to Tab A (Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted IRR) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

IRR MOBILIZATION COURSES

- Common Task Training (CTT)
Refresher (3 days)
 - M16A2 rifle marksmanship, survivability training
 - Conducted at designated TRADOC reception/USATC sites.
- IRR Rapid Train-Up (RTUP)
(2 weeks)
 - Screening/evaluation
 - MOS critical task training
 - MOS proficiency certification
 - Based on MOS, may be conducted at either the USATC or a Service School site.
- IRR Refresher (4 weeks)
 - Screening/evaluation
 - MOS critical task training
 - MOS proficiency certification
 - Based on MOS, may be conducted at either the USATC or a Service School site.
- IRR Reclassification
(Avg 9 weeks)
 - MOSQ training (AIT course)
 - Awards new MOS
 - Based on MOS, may be conducted at either the USATC or a Service School site.

Tab B (Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted Initial Entry Training) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

1. SITUATION. See basic ANNEX.

2. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of Operations.

(1) General.

(a) Enlisted Initial Entry Training (IET), the introductory training given all enlisted personnel upon entering the Army, consists of Basic Combat Training (BCT) and Advanced Individual Training (AIT), or One Station Unit Training (OSUT).

1 BCT focuses on soldier skills and common tasks.

2 AIT (and the MOS portion of OSUT) qualifies soldiers in an assigned Military Occupational Specialty (MOS), and builds on the soldier skills acquired in BCT.

3 OSUT combines BCT and MOS qualification training into one course, conducted at one installation in the same company-sized unit, with the same cadre. The BCT portion of OSUT focuses on soldier skills and common tasks. The OSUT mode currently applies for selected MOS only.

(b) Functional Training.

1 Trainers may use specialized courses, other than IET, to train selected soldiers in specific critical skills. These courses are in addition to or are in sequence with MOS qualification training and award either an Additional Skill Identifier (ASI), Special Qualification Identifier (SQI), or Language Code (LC), if applicable, upon completion of training.

2 Proponents designate selected functional courses for inclusion in their mobilization training strategies and develop MOBPOIs for those courses, and list them in the MOB ARPRINT.

(c) MOBPOI for Enlisted IET. During peacetime, IET provides basic military combat skills and apprentice-level technical skills to award a MOS; the individual acquires a significant portion of his or her MOS qualification training after joining a unit. Conversely, during mobilization, training base IET graduates require a higher level of training, since time

Tab B (Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted Initial Entry Training) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

available for in-unit training is not available or limited. Mobilization IET courses must produce personnel immediately available for assignment to a combat zone, capable of surviving under combat conditions, and, without additional training, able to effectively perform all tasks associated with their MOS, grade, and Skill Level. At Full Mobilization, all enlisted IET normally transition to MOBPOIs to accommodate a faster training tempo, with exclusion of any training which does not directly support mission accomplishment and survival on the battlefield.

(2) Enlisted IET During Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (PSRC) and Partial Mobilization. Normally, BCT, AIT, and OSUT courses continue under programmed peacetime schedules during PSRC and Partial Mobilization (training base expansion is expected to involve only IRR refresher training during PSRC/Partial Mobilization, with IET continuing unchanged). However, HQ TRADOC may direct selective implementation of MOBPOI for some enlisted IET courses during PSRC and Partial Mobilization, if required. HQDA may also significantly increase (through rescheduling accessions) some MOS-qualification course requirements without implementing MOBPOI. Schools and USATCs may also selectively implement measures to increase course capacity in order to accelerate accomplishment of the programmed (peacetime) training requirements (see paragraph 3.a.(6)(c), this Appendix).

(3) Enlisted IET During Full Mobilization. At Full Mobilization, all IET courses convert to MOBPOI using an expanded training week to accommodate the significantly increased training loads anticipated to support the deploying/deployed force. Members of activated RC units who have not completed IET and do not deploy with their units become a major source of trainee input to IET immediately after M-Day. Other early input to IET includes:

(a) Individuals evaluated by trainers to have an obsolete MOS, or who qualify in an MOS that is excessively over-strength, are enrolled in reclassification training in an under-strength MOS IAW the Full Mobilization requirements of the Total Army.

(b) Individuals identified at M-Day by personnel managers as having completed BCT or Phase I (BCT phase) of an OSUT Split Training Option (STO), but are not yet in MOS training, may enroll in a different MOS course more consistent with Total Army Full Mobilization requirements, rather than the

Tab B (Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted Initial Entry Training) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

originally scheduled MOS training (see paragraph. 3.a.(4)(a), below).

(c) Non-Prior Service accessions (Full Mobilization volunteers or draftees).

(4) Special Training Requirements.

(a) Training for Reclassification to a New MOS. Many individuals available for assignment at Full Mobilization may have either obsolete skills or skills in over-strength MOSs. These personnel enter the training base directly for MOS qualification training in a new specialty. Training unit commanders must integrate the following basic combat skills into their basic MOS and make sure that all individuals accomplish Soldier Readiness Program (SRP) processing upon completion of their training:

1 Physical fitness training to meet current Army standards.

2 Nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) defense.

3 Basic Rifle Marksmanship (BRM) to meet minimum qualification standard for SRP and demonstrate a satisfactory ability to properly maintain the individual weapon.

4 Individual tactical training within the context of the MOS training being conducted.

(5) The MOB ARPRINT provides projected time-phased input schedules for all mobilization courses during each level of mobilization (see paragraph. 3.a.(5), this Appendix, and Tab E). (NOTE: Since IET courses are expected to continue at peacetime levels during PSRC/Partial Mobilization, training base expansion for IET will normally only be reflected in MOB ARPRINTs for Full Mobilization, when MOBPOI are implemented for all IET courses.)

b. Tasks.

(1) Branch and Course Proponents. Design mobilization training strategies for enlisted IET IAW paragraph 3.a., basic ANNEX, and develop appropriate MOBPOI and courses for implementing those strategies.

Tab B (Mobilization Training Strategy for Enlisted Initial Entry Training) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

(2) Schools and USATCs. Establish plans to conduct enlisted IET during mobilization IAW established mobilization training strategies and the MOB ARPRINT.

c. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) Trainees who demonstrate extraordinary learning or leadership ability may receive training in higher skill level tasks and, concurrently, serve as peer instructors or leaders upon mastery of prescribed tasks. Trainers may recommend them for NCO or officer training, if not already selected.

(2) Field training in BCT (and the BCT portion of OSUT) reinforces previously-learned tasks and must focus on soldier survival skills and field operations. AIT field training must focus on field application of MOS technical skills and provide reinforcement of all survival skills. Training should occur in an austere field environment, as possible, under all conditions of weather and during night and daytime operations to simulate the stress, sounds, and conditions of battle. All soldiers must have the opportunity to experience and demonstrate their skills to the prescribed standards under these conditions.

(3) OSUT companies and batteries have an inherent organic capability to conduct BCT or the combat arms AIT associated with their OSUT specialty. HQ TRADOC may direct those training organizations or trainers to conduct BCT or AIT, as required.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (See basic plan).

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. (See basic ANNEX).

Tab C (Mobilization Training Strategy for Noncommissioned Officers) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

1. SITUATION. See basic ANNEX.
2. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.
3. EXECUTION.

- a. Concept of Operations.

- (1) General.

- (a) Upon declaration of a Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (PSRC) or Partial Mobilization, NCO Education System (NCOES) and NCO functional courses continue scheduled peacetime training programs using proponent developed and approved peacetime course POIs. If required, TRADOC may, with HQDA concurrence, selectively implement MOBPOI for programmed peacetime training if necessary to meet the requirements of the supported force reflected in a specific contingency scenario. TRADOC may also implement any or all of the measures to increase training capacity (paragraph 3.a.(6)(c), basic ANNEX), as needed. Additionally, IRR NCOs will be mobilized in MOSs needed during PSRC/Partial Mobilization, and will be in-processed and receive CTT/MOS-specific refresher training using special MOBPOI, IAW procedures outlined in TAB A.

- (b) The MOB ARPRINT projects time-phased input schedules for all mobilization courses, and for each level of mobilization. MOB ARPRINTS are developed for each JCS-developed contingency scenario.

- (c) Upon declaration of Full Mobilization, NCO training is directed toward providing the required numbers of fully trained NCOs in specific MOSs to support the replacement stream. During Full Mobilization, all peacetime training programs are terminated, and all NCO training that continues will be conducted using MOBPOIs. Trainers implement policies outlined in basic ANNEX.

- (d) For planning purposes, Figure 1 provides a disposition matrix of peacetime NCOES courses in NCO Academies (NCOA) and NCO functional courses in schools during various mobilization levels.

Tab C (Mobilization Training Strategy for Noncommissioned Officers) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

COURSE	PEACETIME	PSRC & PARTIAL MOB	FULL MOB
PLDC	Open	Open (-)	Open (-)
BNCOC	Open	Open (-)	MOB BNCOC
ANCOC	Open	Open	Close
SMC	Open	Open	Close
BSNCOC	Open	Open	Close
FSC	Open	Open	Close
CSMC	Open	Open	Close

(-) Indicates NCOA may close with approval of MACOM Commander.

Figure 1

(2) Planning Assumptions. (See basic plan, basic ANNEX and Appendix 2).

(a) Likely crisis scenarios in the foreseeable future involve the resolution of regional conflicts of short duration requiring rapid response by the Army.

(b) During PSRC and Partial Mobilization, NCOAs will continue to train approved peacetime programs as the Army would still require experienced junior leaders trained to the standards of Primary Leadership Development Course (PLDC) and Basic NCO Course (BNCOC). Commanders may defer individual attendance at Advanced NCO Course (ANCOC) and Sergeants Major Course (SMC) due to mission requirements, but, schools do not close unless HQ TRADOC directs.

(c) Mobilization training initiatives begun during PSRC/Partial Mobilization (i.e., IRR refresher training) continue as required during Full Mobilization.

(3) During PSRC or Partial Mobilization dispose of NCOES and NCO functional courses as follows:

(a) U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy (USASMA) continues to train the SMC, Command Sergeants Major Course (CSMC), First Sergeants Course (FSC), and Battle Staff NCO Course (BSNCOC).

Tab C (Mobilization Training Strategy for Noncommissioned Officers) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

(b) ANCOC at TRADOC Service Schools continues under peacetime POI.

(c) BNCOC (-) and Primary Leadership Development Course (PLDC) (-) continue. (-) indicates MACOM commanders may terminate NCOES courses at their subordinate installations due lack of students, equipment, or instructors. Installation and MACOM commanders must consider regional and installation NCOES course responsibilities in their decisions to terminate courses.

(d) NCO Academy (NCOA) Commandants have the authority to declare students graduates and issue diplomas provided course POI requirements have been met. NCOA Commandants may accelerate courses as appropriate to achieve early graduation. Prior to closing an NCOA, commandants must complete all student Academic Evaluation Reports (DA Form 1059) and diplomas.

(e) Commanders release students assigned to the installation to their units upon completion or termination of the course. Also, they return students in a Temporary Duty (TDY) and Return status to their units upon completion or termination of the course.

(f) Installation commanders reassign staff and faculty of closed NCOAs within the installation. Commandants track staff and faculty to facilitate reopening of the NCO Academy upon return to peacetime operations.

(4) Disposition of NCOES courses and NCO functional courses upon declaration of Full Mobilization:

(a) During Full Mobilization, NCO training provides the required numbers of fully-trained NCOs to support the replacement stream. MACOMs and Branch proponents identify and develop MOBPOI to support the MOB ARPRINT for any specific operational scenario.

(b) All continuing courses immediately transition to mobilization courses (MOBPOI). MOBPOI must produce soldiers who are immediately deployable without benefit of additional training in the unit.

(c) Some functional courses may be discontinued, IAW proponent mobilization training strategies. In-session classes of peacetime courses that do not continue during Full

Tab C (Mobilization Training Strategy for Noncommissioned Officers) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

Mobilization (e.g., ANCOC, SMC) accelerate, graduate students, and terminate as soon as possible. MACOMs establish plans at declaration of Full Mobilization for disposition of students, staff and faculty, IAW HQDA guidance.

(d) All training operations will be conducted using an extended (normally 60-hour) scheduled academic week, however, some courses, as specified in the MOBPOI, may have an academic week of greater or lesser duration, based on course material.

(e) When commanders suspend or terminate courses during transition from peacetime to any level of mobilization, they identify resulting changes to staff. Installation commanders reassign excess staff and faculty as required. Proponents retain sufficient staff and faculty to continue or restart suspended or terminated courses. Commanders report excess staff and faculty resulting from these transitions to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATCS-EOC, for reassignment.

(f) Institutions conducting NCOES courses (PLDC, BNCOC, ANCOC, SMC) and related NCO functional courses (BSNCOC, FSC, and CSMC) accelerate courses and graduate students. Disposition of NCOES and related NCO functional courses:

1 PLDC. Course continues in the accelerated mode. Upon approval of MACOM commanders, NCOAs belonging to mobilized or deployed units may terminate the course.

2 BNCOC.

a Terminate BNCOCs determined by HQ TRADOC to be not required. Likewise, terminate BNCOCs conducted at all OCONUS locations (USAREUR, USARPAC and USARSO) and at FORSCOM installations.

b Other BNCOC courses transition to the MOB BNCOC POI, accelerate and graduate students. MOB BNCOCs continue for soldiers with combat arms, combat support, and combat service support MOSS in order to attend NCOAs at TRADOC installations.

3 ANCOC. Course terminates upon graduation of accelerated classes.

Tab C (Mobilization Training Strategy for Noncommissioned Officers) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

4 SMC. Course terminates upon graduation of the accelerated class.

5 BSNCO, FSC, and Command Sergeants Major Designee (CSMD) Course all terminate upon graduation of the accelerated class.

6. Drill Sergeant School (DSS) and Cadre Training Course (CTC) accelerate and continue using a MOBPOI. USAR Division (IT) DSS personnel augment DSS and CTC at TRADOC USATCs, as directed by HQ TRADOC.

(g) Disposition of Students, Faculty and Staff upon termination or graduation of courses:

1 CONUS and OCONUS assigned students in TDY and return status return to their units.

2 The local MILPO reports CONUS and OCONUS assigned students in TDY enroute status to PERSCOM for reassignment.

3 Installation commander reassigns excess staff and faculty as required. Proponents retain sufficient staff and faculty to accommodate continuation and/or restart of suspended or terminated courses.

b. Concept for development of MOB BNCOC Courses:

(1) Proponents for Skill Level 1 MOS producing courses determine which MOSS require a MOB BNCOC based on DA projected operational requirements, which consider anticipated casualty rates, force structure considerations and other post-mobilization training needs. Normally, each Skill Level 1 MOS-producing course that continues during mobilization requires a follow-on MOB BNCOC. Possible exceptions are MOSS that merge at Skill Levels 2 and 3.

(2) USASMA and MOS proponents share in the development of a two phased MOB BNCOC POI for training NCO sustainment required during mobilization. USASMA develops Phase I, consisting of Critical Leadership Tasks (CLT) from the current PLDC and the peacetime BNCOC CLT. Proponents develop a battle focused Phase II consisting of critical Skill Level 2 technical

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tasks normally trained in the unit and the critical Skill Level 3 technical tasks from the current peacetime BNCOC.

(3) This concept enables a soldier to rapidly assimilate leader, technical, and tactical skills from both Skill Levels 2 and 3 to assume a Skill Level 3 leadership position.

c. Reserve Component (RC) students attending NCOES and functional training courses, upon declaration of Full Mobilization, terminate from the course and return to their assigned units, except as follows:

(1) Students attending BNCOCs comply with the policy for BNCOC stated above. If the course continues after mobilization, students complete the course and then return to their assigned units. If the course terminates, students return to their assigned units immediately.

(2) Students attending PLDC continue in the accelerated course, graduate, and then return to their assigned units.

d. TRADOC DSS and CTC.

(1) Upon Full Mobilization, in-session peacetime DSS courses accelerate and students graduate. Proponents implement mobilization POI for all future classes.

(2) The CTC continues using MOBPOI during Full Mobilization.

(3) USAR Division (IT) DSSs augment existing peacetime DSSs and CTCs at TRADOC installations as directed by HQ TRADOC.

f. Tasks.

(1) Course Proponents. Develop MOB BNCOC and DSS courses IAW guidance above.

(2) School Commandants. Establish contingency plans to dispose and conduct NCOES and NCO functional courses IAW guidance above.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (See basic plan).

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5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. (See basic ANNEX).

Tab D (Mobilization Training Strategy for Commissioned and Warrant Officers) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

1. SITUATION. See Basic ANNEX.
2. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.
3. EXECUTION.

- a. Concept of Operations.

(1) General. Proponent training strategies for Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers will reflect appropriate responses to regional contingencies which may occur with very little warning. IRR and other Reserve Component officers and Warrant Officers, including recalled retirees, may require immediate refresher training to support AC and RC units identified for immediate deployment. Officer/Warrant Officer training supports the concept of providing immediate and sustainable combat power in support of approved OPLANS, CONPLANS, and no-plan contingencies for any region in the world. Officer training responses support specific mobilization levels and address PSRC, Partial Mobilization, and Full Mobilization, as appropriate. Training institutions must recognize that mobilization may not progress sequentially from a lower level to a higher level and plan accordingly.

(2) Direct Appointments: If necessary, HQDA may procure qualified individuals, with or without prior military service, as temporary active duty Officers or Warrant Officers to meet mobilization requirements which the Reserve Components cannot provide. PERSCOM evaluates the training needs of individuals procured under such programs prior to deployment and identifies them to appropriate TRADOC Schools.

(3) Newly Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers must complete minimum essential Branch training prior to deployment.

(4) Officer training institutions may be directed, on order, to provide refresher training to RC unit members, military retirees, and IRRs ordered to active duty.

(5) MOBPOIs for officers/warrant officers should integrate all wartime critical tasks to prepare students for deployment as fully qualified combat replacements upon graduation (see paragraph 3.c.(1)(e) and 3.c.(2)(g) below).

(6) During mobilization, parent units may recall student officers attending the Combined Arms and Services Staff School

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(CAS3) upon formal request to Commandant, CGSC, by the first Colonel and with concurrence by the first general officer in the student's chain of command.

(7) In-session Pre-Command Courses (PCC) continue until terminated by HQDA.

(8) In-session Command and General Staff College (CGSC) and School of Advanced Military Studies (SAMS) courses continue until terminated by HQDA.

b. Presidential Selected Reserve Call-Up (PSRC).

(1) Warrant Officer Education System (WOES).

(a) Programmed peacetime training programs continue, but planners will anticipate potential increases to student loads. Proponent schools may be directed to implement MOBPOI on order.

(b) HQDA considers mobilized warrant officers of the Selected Reserve (RC unit members, IMAs, AGR) to be qualified for immediate deployment. However, if unit or mobilization station commanders consider MOS-specific refresher training necessary, they must contact appropriate Branch proponent schools for training availability and scheduling.

(c) Proponent schools administer a Technical Certification Diagnostic Examination (TCDE) to Warrant officers reporting for refresher training to determine their level of proficiency. They schedule appropriate refresher training based on the results of the TCDE. In the event the warrant officer satisfactorily passes all parts of the examination, he or she is available for immediate return or reassignment to deploying units.

(2) Officer Education System (OES).

(a) Programmed peacetime training programs continue during PSRC/Partial Mobilization, but planners must anticipate increases to student loads. Proponent schools may be directed to implement MOBPOI on order.

(b) If the unit or mobilization station commander believes mobilized officers of the Selected Reserve (unit members, IMAs, AGR) require refresher or technical training before deployment, they must contact branch proponent schools for training availability and scheduling.

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(c) CAS3, CGSOC, SAMS, and PCC continue to operate. Units may withdraw selected individuals to meet Army requirements by formal request to the school commandant from the first Colonel and with concurrence of the first General Officer in the student's chain of command.

(d) The Army War College (AWC) and the National Defense University (NDU) continue to operate.

c. Partial Mobilization.

(1) WOES.

(a) Upon Partial Mobilization, all programmed peacetime training continues. TRADOC may direct Warrant Officer training activities to implement MOBPOI for on-going peacetime courses, if required.

(b) Warrant Officer Candidate School (WOCS) continues using either the peacetime or MOBPOI, as directed by TRADOC. If use of the MOBPOI is directed during Partial Mobilization, course directors implement the Full Mobilization guidelines provided at paragraph 3.d, below.

(c) Unless TRADOC orders termination, Warrant Officer Advanced Courses (WOAC) continue. Upon termination, trainers implement Full Mobilization guidelines.

(d) Unless TRADOC orders termination, Warrant Officer Staff Courses (WOSC) continue. If terminated, trainers implement Full Mobilization guidelines for disposition of students and cadre.

(e) Warrant Officer refresher training.

1 HQDA considers mobilized warrant officers of the Selected Reserve (unit members, IMAs, AGR) to be qualified for immediate deployment. However, if the unit or mobilization station commander considers MOS-specific refresher training necessary, they must contact appropriate Branch proponent schools for training availability and scheduling.

2 During PSRC/Partial Mobilization, IRR warrant officers will be involuntarily mobilized to meet Army requirements. Mobilized IRR warrant officers will be in-processed at their Branch school installations, based on orders issued by AR-

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PERSCOM. Branch proponents will evaluate MOS proficiency of reporting IRR warrant officers to determine if they:

a Can be certified for deployment by the proponent without further training, and are available for immediate assignment to a deploying unit.

b Require MOS-specific refresher training before they can be certified for deployment.

3 TRADOC schools will administer TCDE to determine MOS proficiency level of Warrant Officer IRRs.

4 IRR warrant officers determined to require refresher training will attend specially designed refresher courses (MOBPOI) at their Branch schools. Training will address critical MOS tasks and common military skills, as determined by the proponent IRR warrant officers may be deployed at any time during the course of the training if certified by the proponent.

5 Enclosure 1 provides depiction of the mobilization refresher training concept for IRR warrant officers.

(f) Functional Courses. Unless TRADOC orders termination, warrant officer functional training continues during Partial Mobilization. If terminated, trainers implement Full Mobilization disposition guidelines.

(2) OES.

(a) Upon Partial Mobilization, all programmed peacetime training continues. TRADOC may direct officer training activities (pre-commissioning courses and/or OBC) to implement MOBPOI for in-session (peacetime) courses.

(b) HQDA considers mobilized officers of the Selected Reserve (unit members, IMAs, AGR) to be qualified for immediate deployment. However, if the unit or mobilization station commander determines the officer needs AOC-specific refresher training, the officer is sent to the appropriate Branch school.

(c) Officer Advanced Course (OAC) Training. HQDA may direct OACs to terminate and report students to PERSCOM for reassignment. Instructors and cadre remain to support training base expansion. Commandants may replace deployable cadre members with fully-qualified non-deployable assets on a one-for-one basis, as required.

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1 Commandants annotate student personnel records with the OAC weeks completed.

2 Commandants may issue students attendance certificates based on course percentage completed.

3 Commandants resume OACs utilizing a MOBPOI within 30 days of a HQ TRADOC execution order.

(d) CAS3, CGSC, SAMS and PCC continue under peacetime POI until directed by HQ TRADOC to terminate (normally upon declaration of Full Mobilization). Upon termination students return to their units or PERSCOM reassigns them. Instructors and cadre remain TRADOC assets to support training base expansion.

1 Prior to course terminations, units may withdraw selected students to meet Army requirements by formal request to the school commandant from the first Colonel and with concurrence of the first General Officer in the student's chain of command.

2 Commandant, CGSC, may issue students attendance or graduation certificates based on course percentage completed.

3 Commandant, CGSC, resumes CGSOC utilizing a MOBPOI, within 60 days of HQ TRADOC notification.

(e) AWC continues to operate using peacetime POI but transitions to a MOBPOI on HQ TRADOC order.

(f) NDU continues to operate, however, HQDA may direct units to withdraw students to meet Army requirements.

(g) Commissioned Officer Refresher Training.

1 During PSRC/Partial Mobilization, IRR officers will be involuntarily mobilized to meet Army requirements. Mobilized IRR officers will in-process at their Branch school installations, based on orders issued by AR-PERSCOM. Branch proponents will evaluate AOC proficiency of reporting IRR officers to determine if they:

a Can be certified for deployment by the proponent without further training, and are available for immediate assignment to an existing vacancy.

b Require AOC-specific refresher training before being certified for deployment.

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c Proponent schools will administer a diagnostic test to reporting IRR officers to determine MOS proficiency for the above determination.

2 IRR officers requiring refresher training will attend specially designed refresher courses (MOBPOI) at their Branch schools. Training will address critical AOC tasks and common military skills, as determined by the proponent. IRR officers may be deployed at any time during the course of the training if certified by the proponent.

3 Enclosure 1 provides depiction of the mobilization refresher training concept for IRR officers.

d. Full Mobilization.

(1) WOES. WOES streamlines as follows during Full Mobilization:

(a) Entry Training.

1 WOCS.

a WOCS classes at Fort Rucker transition to a MOBPOI and trainers schedule candidates to attend appropriate basic certification courses.

b Fort Rucker completes WOCS RC resident phases in session then terminates the course. RC WO candidates accepted for training after declaration of full mobilization attend the AC WOCS.

(b) WOAC:

1 WOAC courses terminate during Full Mobilization, and students return to units or PERSCOM reassigns them. Instructors and cadre remain TRADOC assets to support training base expansion.

2 Commandants may issue attendance or graduation certificates based on course percentage completed.

(c) WOSC:

1 WOSC terminates on Full Mobilization and students return to units or PERSCOM reassigns them. Instructors and cadre remain TRADOC assets to support training base expansion.

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2 Commandants may issue attendance or graduation certificates based on course percentage completed.

(d) Functional Courses. TRADOC schools continue warrant officer functional training during Full Mobilization only for critical operational needs or when specific duty assignment requires it, as reflected in proponent mobilization training strategies.

(2) OES.

(a) Upon Full Mobilization, the following actions occur:

1 HQDA transfers Camp J. T. Robinson, AR, from state to TRADOC control.

2 Camp Robinson terminates peacetime courses.

3 Camp Robinson initiates a centralized one-station Branch Immaterial Officer Candidate Course (BIOCC) POI commencing at M+5 weeks, using MOBPOI.

4 Fort Benning terminates the peacetime BIOCC after graduating classes in session. The MOBPOI may be implemented to accelerate completion. Fort Benning then begins the Infantry Branch Specific Officer Candidate Course (BOCC), a MOBPOI.

5 TRADOC transfers seat allocations from Fort Benning to Camp Robinson for BIOCC classes starting at M+4 weeks.

(b) State Military Academy BIOCC terminates at federalized State Area Commands (STARC). Students move to mobilization stations with their parent units (USAR and ARNG).

(c) Precommissioning.

1 ROTC.

a As directed by ROTC Cadet Command, selected colleges and institutions discontinue the ROTC program upon Full Mobilization, after completion of administrative tasks.

b As instructed by HQDA, ROTC cadets completing the ROTC advanced camp receive commissions and attend an Officer Basic Course (OBC).

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c ROTC cadets either attending Advanced Camp or scheduled to attend within 30 days of M-Day attend camp under an accelerated POI. After camp completion, and as instructed by HQDA, they may receive commissions and attend OBC.

d As instructed by HQDA, ROTC cadets under contract who have not completed the Advanced Camp, receive orders to active duty as enlisted reservists to attend an Officer Candidate Course. Those cadets selected for the combat arms branches (except Aviation and Air Defense) must first attend branch AIT. Contract students completing Basic Camp or Military Science (MS) II training have completed the equivalent of BCT. All other contract students immediately receive orders to active duty as enlisted reservists to attend BCT or OSUT. Cadets completing BCT or OSUT, and demonstrating officer potential, may apply for an officer candidate course.

e Colleges and institutions with ROTC programs:

f Commission the senior class as soon as possible for OBC attendance.

g Accelerate four-year programs to three years (minimum of 48 weeks of academic instruction).

h Continue two-year programs unchanged.

2 United States Military Academy (USMA).

a Graduate and commission the senior class as soon as possible for OBC attendance.

b Accelerate the program to three years.

3 The USMA Preparatory School accelerates, graduates the class in session and terminates.

4 Branch Specific Officer Candidate Course (BOCC):

a HQ TRADOC designates Branch schools to establish a BOCC to prepare soldiers for commissioning, teach them required lieutenant skills, and prepare them for deployment upon graduation. These courses integrate wartime critical tasks from MQS I, OBC, and selected field tasks. BOCCs are 12 to 15 weeks in length.

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b Due to anticipated Full Mobilization requirements, the following Branch schools and Areas of Concentration (AOC) are required to maintain a current BOCC: Infantry (AOC 11), Field Artillery (AOC 13), and Engineer (AOC 21). The MOB ARPRINT provides a detailed breakout of projected input.

c Forts Bliss, Rucker, Knox, Gordon, and McClellan will be prepared to initiate BOCC for their respective (AOC); AD (AOC 14), AV (AOC 15), AR (AOC 12), SC (AOC 25), and MP (AOC 31), if directed by HQ TRADOC.

d Input to BOCC comes from the respective Branch schools, following completion of BCT and AIT or OSUT.

5 Branch Immaterial Officer Candidate Course (BIOCC).

a Fort Benning accelerates and graduates peacetime BIOCC classes in session, utilizing the MOBPOI. This course terminates upon graduation of in-session loads.

b Camp Robinson establishes a one-station BIOCC, commencing at M+5 weeks.

c BIOCC is a two-part program.

d Phase I is the pre-commissioning training at Camp Robinson (currently 6 weeks).

e Phase II is Branch-specific training (a CS/CSS/CA Officer Basic Course (OBC)). OBCs average 6 to 9 weeks in length.

f Students must complete BCT prior to enrollment.

(d) OBC.

1 The peacetime OBC transitions to a MOBPOI of 6 to 9 weeks in length. These POI integrate wartime critical tasks to prepare students as fully qualified combat replacements for deployment upon graduation.

2 An initial surge occurs from precommissioning sources. Thereafter, proponent schools maintain OBC based on Army requirements.

(e) OAC.

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1 OACs in session on M-day terminate. Commandants may issue attendance or graduation certificates based on the course percentage completed. PERSCOM reassigns students.

2 Commandants will be prepared to implement mobilization POIs within 60 days of HQ TRADOC order to resume the course.

(f) CAS3 terminates. Students return to their units or PERSCOM reassigns them. Instructors and cadre remain TRADOC assets to support training base expansion.

(g) PCC non-resident and Fort Leavenworth phases terminate and students proceed to assigned units. The Branch resident phase transitions to a MOBPOI and officers proceed upon completion to their assigned units.

(h) CGSOC classes terminate and PERSCOM reassigns students. Instructors and cadre remain TRADOC assets to support training base expansion. Commandant, CGSC, resumes CGSOC instruction utilizing a MOB POI within 60 days of HQDA order. Non-resident CGSOC terminates.

(i) SAMS terminates and PERSCOM reassigns students. Instructors and cadre remain TRADOC assets to support training base expansion.

(j) Commandant, CGSC, may issue attendance or graduation certificates for CGSOC, SAMS, or CAS3, based on the course percentage completed.

(k) AWC transitions to a MOBPOI.

(l) NDU continues to operate unchanged, however, HQDA may selectively withdraw individuals to meet Army requirements.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (See basic plan).

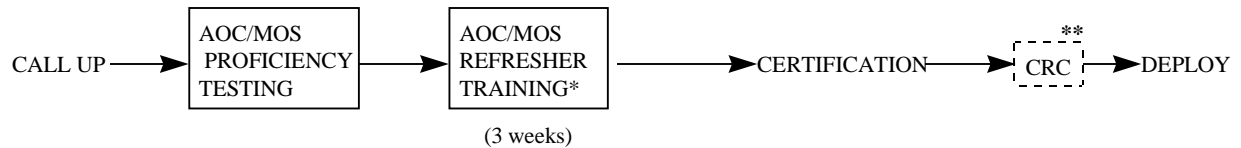
5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. (See basic ANNEX).

Enclosure

1 - Refresher Training of IRR Officers/Warrant Officers

Enclosure 1 (Refresher Training of IRR Officers/Warrant Officers to Tab D (Mobilization Training Strategy for Commissioned and Warrant Officers) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

REFRESHER TRAINING OF IRR OFFICERS/WARRANT OFFICERS



* Includes common task/skill refresher training considered necessary by Branch proponent.

** Personnel assigned to an OCONUS theater of operations will process through a CRC before deployment.

Tab E (The Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training - MOB ARPRINT) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

1. SITUATION. See basic ANNEX.
2. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.
3. EXECUTION. This Appendix describes the Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training (MOB ARPRINT), its purposes, uses, and development process.

- a. Concept.

(1) General. The MOB ARPRINT, developed and produced in the Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS), provides detailed planning data during peacetime for mobilization disposition of training base courses. The program is a time-phased, requirements-driven plan for expanding, continuing, or terminating current (peacetime) training base courses, and establishing new courses, as required, during a mobilization. The MOB ARPRINT is based on the Total Army manpower shortfall of fillers and replacements required to maintain a prescribed level of Army organization during post-mobilization, and consists of IET courses for enlisted personnel, basic qualification courses for commissioned and warrant officers, IRR refresher courses, specialized NCO training, and selected functional courses, IAW with Branch proponent mobilization training strategies (see paragraph. 3.b.(1)(a), basic ANNEX, and Tabs A, B, C, and D, to this Appendix). Optimally, HQDA will project mobilization training requirements which TRADOC can use to develop MOB ARPRINTs which address each level of mobilization for each Major Regional Contingency defined by an approved CINC OPLAN.

(2) Purposes and Uses. The MOB ARPRINT provides the basic workload data to Service Schools, USATCs, USAR Training Divisions, and other training organizations to develop training base expansion plans and resource documentation (MOBTDA). It also:

(a) Incorporates mobilization training requirements of other services (USN, USAF, USMC) for Army courses.

(b) Apportions training requirements to courses conducted at multiple locations during mobilization (e.g., BCT, infantry IET).

(c) Establishes Reception Battalion (RECBN) processing requirements.

Tab E (The Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training - MOB ARPRINT) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

(d) Establishes and documents training capability (and training resource constraints that impact on training capability) for each mobilization course.

(e) Upon mobilization, transitions training base to post-mobilization operations.

(f) Provides basis for HQDA allocation of training resources during mobilization.

b. MOB ARPRINT development.

(1) The MOB ARPRINT development process consists of the following major processes.

(a) Determining mobilization training requirements by specialty and accessions category (DA responsibility).

(b) Establishing input requirements in ATRRS for all Army mobilization courses (TRADOC responsibility, as DA executing agent).

(c) Determining training capability for each mobilization course, and identifying training resource shortages for constrained courses (training MACOM responsibility - TRADOC, U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM), U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC), U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC)).

(2) Determination of Mobilization Training Requirements.

(a) Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) planners use the Mobilization Manpower Planning System (MOBMAN) to determine shortages of manpower for each specialty. This process involves:

1 Force Structure Analysis. HQDA analyzes the Total Army force structure, as recorded in the Mobilization Personnel Structure and Composition System (MOB PERSACS) file of the Total Army Authorization Document System (TAADS) to determine total personnel requirements. To provide validity, this file must reflect the status of force documentation for each fiscal year. Branch proponents must regularly validate data contained in the MOB PERSACS file to eliminate obsolete specialties from the analysis.

2 Casualty Assessment Process. The Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA) imposes the deploying force structure on a theater

Tab E (The Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training - MOB ARPRINT) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

battlefield within a computer simulation model and stratifies the location of the forces at risk, the density of specialties, and the assigned vulnerability factors against threat capabilities. Branch proponents must actively participate in the process with CAA to validate positioning, vulnerability factors, and current strategies and doctrine application. This process is a concept of the manpower shortfall analysis.

3 Personnel Asset Assessment. Assets matched against the time-phased requirements identified in 3.b.(2)(a)1. and 3.b.(2)(a)2., above, are: trained, assigned strength of Component 1, 2, and 3 units (NOTE: Component 1 units are Active Component, Component 2 units are National Guard, and Component 3 units are U.S. Army Reserve); trained available individuals in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR); Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA); pre-assigned retirees; and the scheduled personnel output already in the training base. Matching these assets with requirements identifies shortfalls by skill and gives planners the trained manpower shortfall.

(b) Using the trained manpower shortfall data, DA DCSPER determines the time-phased, incremental demands for training base graduates, by specialty and accession category, required to make up the deficit in trained manpower assets to fill and sustain each mobilization organization level prescribed by the JCS Defense Planning Guidance. TRADOC uses these HQDA provided specialty training requirements to establish course inputs for the MOB ARPRINT.

(3) Establishment of Course Input Requirements. After receiving specialty training requirements, HQ TRADOC, acting as DA executing agent, develops time-phased course input requirements in ATRRS for all Army mobilization courses. These requirements reflect accessioning and class size factors for each mobilization course. The input requirement is the training mission used by schools and USATCs to conduct their training capability analyses for the MOB ARPRINT (paragraph. 3.b.(4), below). Branch proponents may decide, upon review of the specialty training requirements, that the requirements do not meet a "common sense" test. Whenever this occurs, Branch proponents should take the following actions:

(a) Assess the Branch training requirements based upon historical data, doctrine, force structure, force modernization considerations, and professional judgment. Include results of on-going Functional Area Assessments (FAA) and other pertinent studies.

Tab E (The Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training - MOB ARPRINT) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

(b) Submit specifics regarding possible mobilization training requirement errors to HQ TRADOC (ATTN: ATOM-P). TRADOC forwards these concerns to HQDA for consideration. Such requests for further training requirements evaluation causes PERSCOM to reexamine MOBMAN data and may result in a changed training requirement.

(4) Determination of Training Capability. Training MACOMs' (TRADOC, MEDCOM, AMC, USASOC) subordinate schools determine their training capability to meet MOB ARPRINT course input requirements and enter that capability data into ATRRS. Based on instructions from HQ TRADOC, TRADOC Service Schools, USATCs, USAR Divisions (IT), and installation mobilization planners and training schedulers conduct a detailed training capability analysis to determine the resourced input capability for each mobilization course. Training capability for each course is reflected in ATRRS in a weekly input schedule. The MOB ARPRINT training capability analysis also identifies training resource shortages by category (equipment, ammunition, facilities, personnel) for each constrained course. In a constrained course, the school cannot train the schedule of programmed inputs within the established timeframe. Planners document training resource shortages in ATRRS as part of the MOB ARPRINT development process.

(5) The Army Training and Requirements System (ATRRS). ATRRS is the centralized DA automated system for planning, programming, scheduling, and managing all individual training operations (see paragraph. 3.a.(13), basic ANNEX). The Mobilization Planning System (MPS) subsystem of ATRRS provides the peacetime planning system for mobilization training, to include the MOB ARPRINT. Upon mobilization, MPS planning data (primarily the MOB ARPRINT) provides the basis for training base transition to mobilization operations. MPS provides various displays and reports specifically related to the MOB ARPRINT and its development. The ATRRS Users' Manuals published by DA DCSPER describe these displays and reports in detail.

(6) MOB ARPRINT Format. Format for the MOB ARPRINT and the various supporting MPS displays and reports is dynamic. Previous training base expansion planning consisted of one MOB ARPRINT beginning at Full Mobilization. Now, MOB ARPRINTs for all levels of mobilization and different (regional) contingencies are evolving. Some changes to MOB ARPRINT-related displays and reports may occur each year, as planners incorporate refinements to improve their informational value and/or make them easier to understand and use. Users should submit questions regarding the

Tab E (The Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training - MOB ARPRINT) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

MOB ARPRINT and related ATRRS (MPS) screens, displays, and reports to HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATOM-P, DSN (680)-2852/2874/2872.

c. Tasks.

(1) DCST/TRADOC (ATOM-P).

(a) Verify, with course proponents, administrative data in ATRRS for all mobilization courses for each FY.

(b) Solicit other service (USAF, USN, USMC) mobilization training requirements by FY and mobilization scenario for all Army courses; incorporate into MOB ARPRINT course requirement files (NOTE: Mobilization training requirements of other services in Army courses are expected to only apply to Full Mobilization).

(c) Based on Army mobilization training requirements provided by DA DCSPER, determine time-phased incremental input requirements for all Army mobilization courses (TRADOC, MEDCOM, AMC, USASOC) and enter them in MOB ARPRINT format to ATRRS.

(d) Coordinate and supervise training capability analyses by TRADOC schools, USATCs, and USAR Divisions (IT). Monitor entry of data into ATRRS for each mobilization course. This data reflects training capability, and where applicable, major training resource shortages.

(2) Branch and Course Proponents.

(a) Develop comprehensive mobilization training strategies and mobilization courses to implement those strategies, IAW basic Appendix and Tabs A, B, C, and D.

(b) On order, proponents verify FY administrative data in ATRRS for all mobilization courses.

(3) Schools, USATCs and USAR Divisions (IT).

(a) On order, conduct detailed (by course) training capability analyses to determine ability to accomplish FY MOB ARPRINT programmed input requirements.

(b) IAW HQ TRADOC instructions, enter training capability and training resource shortage data, by course, into ATRRS for each FY MOB ARPRINT.

Tab E (The Mobilization Army Program for Individual Training - MOB ARPRINT) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

d. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) As HQDA's executing agent for MOB ARPRINT development, HQ TRADOC develops and maintains the ATRRS MPS to store and manage mobilization planning data for each FY. This include establishing and maintaining:

(a) The ATRRS Course Mobilization Path and Route System. Establishes for each FY the sequential linkage between specialties and related courses (course paths and routes) for enlisted personnel, NCOs, warrant officers and commissioned officers, to include MOS/AOC refresher training for mobilized IRR personnel.

(b) Standardized Reference File of Training Resources. Lists resource items in ATRRS by category (ammunition, equipment, personnel, facilities, training aids, devices, simulators and training structure), using standardized identification codes, allowing training organizations to document critical training resource shortages, by course, in the MOB ARPRINT.

(2) TRADOC maintains in ATRRS, by FY, a course administrative database for all mobilization courses for which TRADOC schools are proponent.

(3) TRADOC issues specific instructions to subordinate schools and USATCs to develop each FY MOB ARPRINT. Instructions sent by letter, message, and through ATRRS system messages, address all aspects of the training capability analysis and required entry of data into ATRRS.

(4) ATRRS database changes required during transition from peacetime to mobilization training operations and management are addressed at paragraph. 3.a.(13), basic Appendix.

(5) ODCST/TRADOC assists other training MACOMs (MEDCOM, SOCOM, AMC) in MOB ARPRINT development procedures and related ATRRS applications.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (See basic plan).

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. (See basic ANNEX).

Tab F (Training Structure) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

1. SITUATION. See basic ANNEX.
2. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.
3. EXECUTION.
 - a. Concept.

(1) General. This Tab describes the methodology to determine the number of training companies needed to accommodate projected mobilization training requirements, as provided by scenario-specific MOB ARPRINTs. Depending upon projected input, management procedures, and training methods used, courses are generally either company-filled (BCT, OSUT, OCS) or class-filled (AIT, NCOES, OES).

(2) Levels of Mobilization:

(a) PSRC/Partial Mobilization. At these levels, the peacetime training base will be augmented by elements of RC training units (see Appendix 1). PSRC/Partial Mobilization augmentation will be limited to levels necessary for accomplishment of the specific IRR refresher/reclassification missions associated with PSRC/Partial Mobilization training base expansion, with programmed peacetime training programs continuing. Use of derivative UICs may be required to activate required elements of training base support units.

(b) Full Mobilization. At Full Mobilization, major expansion of all categories of training is anticipated. All training will be conducted using MOBPOIs. Structure methodology in this TAB applies to Full Mobilization.

(3) Explanation of Terms.

(a) Company-filled Courses. Courses which normally have an input flow level sufficient to maintain one or more training units on a regular basis. The company cadre conducts or supervises training in these courses, and the class start equals the company start. Companies are MOS/class specific. The length of the training cycle is the principal factor used in determining the number of companies required to conduct the projected course workload. Planners calculate training cycle length by adding 2 weeks (maintenance and fill weeks) to the course length (the number of POI training weeks and any added days rounded up to a whole week). Training company structure requirements are determined using the following formula:

Tab F (Training Structure) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations)
to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

$$\frac{\text{Avg wkly input X (course length in wks + 2 wks)}}{\text{Optimum class size Cos. rqd}} = \text{number of}$$

E.g.:
$$\frac{1100 \text{ trainees per wk X (8 wks POI + 2 wks)}}{220} = 50 \text{ Cos. rqd in structure}$$

(b) Class-filled Courses. Courses in which a committee and administrative establishment associated with the school and its departments conduct and manage training. The company is primarily a housekeeper and provides personnel management and command and control for support and care of students and trainees attending the courses. The individual course input requirements equal less than the company size (billeting capacity), and more than one MOS/class may reside within the company. Each course is computed individually, and the sum of the course loads is divided by 300 to determine structure requirements. Course loads are determined using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Avg wkly input X (course length in wks + 1 wk)}}{300} = \text{course load}$$

E.g.:

MOS 63B10= 400 trainees per wk X (4 wks POI + 1 wk) = 2000 crs ld

MOS 63S10= 300 trainees per wk X (6 wks POI + 1 wk) = 2100 crs ld

Sum of course loads=2000+2100 divided by 300=13.6=14 Cos. rqd.

(3) Overhead structure (Battalion/Brigade)

(a) Battalions: Each Battalion will have 3 to 7 companies.

(b) Brigades: Each Brigade will have 3 to 8 Battalions.

b. Tasks. Training base commanders:

(1) Determine mobilization training structure requirements based on MOB ARPRINT training requirements projection.

(2) Document mobilization training structure requirements in MOBTDA IAW AR 310-49 and AR 570-4, as directed by DCSRM, HQ TRADOC.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (See basic plan).

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. (See basic ANNEX).

Tab G (Mobilization Training Strategy for Interservice Training Requirements) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

1. SITUATION. See basic ANNEX.
2. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.
3. EXECUTION.

- a. Concept.

- (1) General. The Army continues to meet inter-service training requirements with equal priority operational support, as established by the MOB ARPRINT.

- (2) Explanation of Terms.

- (a) Confirmed Quota Course. A quota course as defined below, where the participating/host Services agree to provide a fair share of instructors and is codified by a MOA/MOU.

- (b) Collocated school or course. A school or course used by one or more Services on another Service's installation in which classroom facilities, equipment, and some curriculum may be shared. Training policies, curriculum, and instructor requirements are determined by the Service(s) conducting the training.

- (c) Common Core. The portion of a course consolidated between two or more Services.

- (d) Consolidated school or course. A school or course consisting of a curriculum developed by two or more Services. The school or course faculty includes fair share instructor representation from all participating Services and the host Service. The curriculum may be common throughout or consist of a common core. Training policies, directives, materials, and personnel requirements are determined by mutual agreement between the Services involved.

- (e) Cost effectiveness. A system which encompasses standard costing methodologies coupled with efficiencies and quality of training. Cost savings is not the only terminate of proper collocated or consolidated training. The most effective value added, training, is the standard.

- (f) Defense school or course. A school or course provided to two or more military Services by a designated Service or agency under the authority of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

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(g) Executive Agency. A formal assignment to a Service, by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, of responsibility for specific subject training.

(h) Host Service. The Service on whose installation the training is conducted.

(i) Interservice training. A school or course conducted on one Service's installation, either consolidated or collocated, by mutual agreement between the host Service and the participating Services. Interservice training focuses on individual training acquired in an institutional setting.

(j) Joint Course. Military training based on joint doctrine to prepare joint forces and/or joint staffs to respond to operational requirements deemed necessary by the CINCs to execute their assigned missions.

(k) Parent Service. The Service to which personnel are permanently assigned.

(l) Participating Service. The Service that receives training from or conducts training at another Service's training location/base.

(m) Quota course. A course managed, controlled, and conducted by one Service or agency that may be used by another Service to satisfy a training requirement when training capacity is available. The Service desiring training must request and obtain quotas from the service or agency conducting the course. Participating Services may recommend changes/modifications to curriculum but decision authority remains with the host Service. Participating Services use the course exactly as presented to host Service members.

(3) The Interservice Training Review Organization (ITRO) - an organization of the uniformed services established to improve the cost effectiveness of Service training and education consistent with individual Service requirements. The major goals of ITRO are to improve the cost effectiveness of training through voluntary cooperative efforts among the Services and to increase the overall efficiency of the Services training and education programs. The increased efficiency goal involves consolidation or collocation of institutional training, technology exchange, procedures standardization, nonresident program improvement and publishing joint instructional development manuals. A military Service with a training requirement for which no training exists

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within that Service must consider using existing schools and courses within other Services before establishing a new school or course.

(4) Programming and Management Procedures for ITRO Mobilization Requirements - interservice programming and management of peacetime and wartime training requirements are institutionalized, and therefore, require no further specialized attention. While each Service has its own unique automated programming system procedures in effect to interface these systems, the management of peacetime training requirements remain valid for mobilization and contingency operations.

(5) Mobilization Training Strategies - a general accord exists between the Services concerning mobilization training strategies. Training agreements in effect during peacetime for Initial Entry Training (IET) and other selected critical courses continue throughout the mobilization period. Services recognize these agreements may require some adjustments to accommodate individual Service operational needs and capabilities during full operational support of contingencies. Individual Services' exchange full operational support course listings and establish future update procedures. The Army (HQ TRADOC) solicits projected mobilization training requirements for all Army courses from the other Services for input to the MOB ARPRINT.

(6) ITRO Courses Which Require Mobilization Expansion Beyond School Capability - the established procedures present an adequate strategy to continue courses during mobilization, based on Memorandums of Understanding (MOU), Memorandums of Agreement (MOA), and/or Interservice Support Agreements (ISA). However, interservice courses requiring mobilization expansion beyond the capability of the host Service school or training center may become consolidated at multiple sites. These courses at appropriate training facilities are available without restriction by the original host Service and continue to operate under the following revised interservice training agreements:

(a) Quota Course - Services project mobilization training requirements for quota courses annually during peacetime. The host Service evaluates projected operational support increases over peacetime requirements and determines additional resources the requesting Service must provide to accommodate the projected increase. An MOU/MOA is usually sufficient to document resources required to establish a Confirmed Quota Course. Direct coordination between the requesting and host Services validates quota course requirements

Tab G (Mobilization Training Strategy for Interservice Training Requirements) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

not previously identified in the annual solicitation process. The host Service may or may not accommodate these additional requirements due to its own mobilization training requirements.

(b) Courses under study or review are managed as follows:

1 The ITRO review process accelerates during mobilization. When a Service has a training requirement but no available training, it may wave or consolidate ITRO procedural requirements. Services can then make a quick decision on training consolidation to meet training requirements during mobilization.

2 During mobilization, with Services consent, ITRO may cancel the study of courses via the ITRO review process. This usually applies in cases where each Service participating in the study is currently conducting its own training. This is because the consolidation process may reduce training effectiveness in meeting the increased trained personnel requirements during the critical mobilization period.

(c) Services use existing operating procedures to handle special situations or requirements for inter-service training that arise during mobilization or operation support.

b. Tasks.

(1) DCST/TRADOC. (ATTG-ITRO)

(a) Review, promote, and coordinate interservice training efforts with other Services.

(b) Solicit other Service mobilization training requirements for Army courses and incorporate them into the MOB ARPRINT.

(2) Service Schools.

(a) Consider using other Service school courses before developing new Army training programs.

(b) Plan to include other Service students in designated mobilization courses IAW the MOB ARPRINT.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (See basic plan).

Tab G (Mobilization Training Strategy for Interservice Training Requirements) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. (See basic ANNEX).

Tab H (Reception Operations during Mobilization) to Appendix 3
(Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

1. ASSUMPTIONS:

a. TRADOC's mobilization planning focus is on MOS Refresher Training of soldiers of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). Planning for this contingency (which will probably occur during Partial Mobilization, but could occur during Presidential Selected Reserve Callup (PSRC)) is based on the following assumptions:

(1) HQDA has directed TRADOC to execute inprocessing/-training for involuntarily mobilized members of the IRR at selected TRADOC installations.

(2) TRADOC will be required to continue reception, processing, and training of scheduled peacetime Initial Entry Training simultaneous with the conduct of IRR in-processing/training. Worst case, Partial Mobilization could involve all IRR soldiers required for two nearly simultaneous Major Regional Contingencies and occur during seasonal training surge, when 100% of AC training base assets (to include AC reception battalions) are committed to Initial Entry Training. This would require augmentation of the AC training base by USAR Divisions (Institutional Training).

(3) Reinforcement of Active Component training base by all or part of USAR Divisions (IT) has been authorized.

(4) IRR soldiers mobilized by AR-PERSCOM will be ordered to report directly to specified mobilization site, bypassing Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS).

b. In the unlikely event of Full Mobilization, the following planning assumptions apply:

(1) Existing force structure (AC, Selected Reserve, IRR) will have been fully committed during Partial Mobilization.

(2) Supplemental manpower available during Full Mobilization will be untrained and will require inprocessing at the MEPS prior to arrival at TRADOC reception sites.

(3) For these reasons, reception operations during Full Mobilization will closely resemble peacetime IET reception operations.

(4) If Full Mobilization occurs, AC Reception Battalions, together with mobilized elements of USAR Divisions (IT), will be

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task organized to expand total reception capability, either at existing TRADOC USATCs or at new sites.

c. Because of the inherent uncertainties associated with Full Mobilization and the improbability that it would occur without sufficient lead time to conduct further planning, detailed instructions contained in this TAB apply to the IRR Refresher Training mission only.

2. SITUATION. See basic ANNEX.

3. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.

4. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of the Operation.

(1) IRR Refresher Training will be conducted in three phases: 1) Initial reception and administrative processing; 2) Common Task Training (CTT) refresher and testing (to include individual weapons qualification); and 3) MOS-specific refresher training and testing (see TAB A). Phases 1 and 2 will be conducted at specified TRADOC USATC mobilization site. Phase 3 will, in many instances, involve transshipment of IRR soldiers from the initial reception site to a different installation (Service School).

(2) Although IRR reception processing may involve sharing of facilities with IET reception operations, and close coordination of the two activities' schedules, there are differences in processing requirements, and intermingling of IRR receptees with IET soldiers is undesirable. When possible, a separate reception processing facility will be established for mobilization operations (IRR processing).

(3) Conversely, in the interest of minimizing administrative disruptions and maximizing training opportunities for CTT refresher training, phases 1 and 2 of IRR Refresher Training should be closely integrated, and these two operations should ideally be under a single command.

(4) Optimally, the USAR Division (IT) Training Support Brigade (TSB), which contains Division (IT) reception processing assets, test and evaluation, and CTT instructor personnel, should execute phases 1 and 2 of the IRR refresher training at each of the specified USATC sites to which IRR soldiers will be ordered to report.

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b. Administrative Processing Schedule.

(1) IRR reception and administrative processing will broadly follow the outlines of reception operations for IET soldiers as specified in AR 600-8-108. Familiarity with these procedures and with enabling tools such as the Reception Battalion Automation Support System (RECBASS) is critical to the success of IRR reception processing during PSRC/Partial Mobilization. TRADOC strategy to insure that USAR Division (IT) personnel are fully trained for their mobilization mission is to use these soldiers' Annual Training to augment AC Reception Battalions during training surge, in most cases at the specified mobilization site.

(2) The following exceptions to normal IET administrative processing events apply to soldiers of the IRR called to Active Duty during PSRC/Partial Mobilization:

(a) New arrivals will be randomly screened by urinalysis for the presence of illegal drugs (note that this also applies to IET soldiers, but screening is conducted at the MEPS).

(b) Medical processing will be significantly more intensive (note that this occurs at the MEPS for IET soldiers). 100% of new arrivals will complete Medical History Form (SF 88), which will be reviewed by installation MEDDAC. In some instances, this review will result in follow-up tests, examinations, or other medical procedures. Complete physical examinations will be required only in the case of soldiers with outdated retention physicals, or as indicated during review of medical history by MEDDAC personnel.

(c) Diagnostic testing of MOS-related skills may be incorporated into the processing schedule, at the discretion of the proponent school. This testing may be administered by the organic Test and Evaluation section of the Training Support Brigade, by elements of the Division (IT)'s Institutional Training Brigades, or by contact teams from the proponent school, depending on the situation.

(d) In contrast to IET operations, where receptees are handed off to new cadre after the completion of administrative processing, wherever possible IRR soldiers should remain under the command and control of the same cadre during administrative processing and CTT trainup and testing (Phases 1 and 2 of IRR Refresher Training). This will minimize delays associated with cadre hand-off and allow makeup medical and administrative processing to occur concurrent with CTT training and testing.

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Cadre hand-off will occur at the end of Phase 2, when many soldiers are programmed for transshipment-shipment to a different installation. Soldiers still requiring makeup medical and administrative processing at this time will be placed in holdover status (awaiting further processing or discharge, as appropriate). Soldiers found to be non-deployable will still undergo training, however, soldiers unable to meet military retention standards will be discharged.

(3) A sample schedule of typical administrative processing events for IRR soldiers is shown at Enclosure 1.

c. Training. As in IET reception operations, cadre personnel should conduct opportunity training continuously, concurrent with administrative processing. In contrast to IET, however, opportunity training should focus not on basic soldierization tasks, but on critical CTT tasks. Training managers will develop a prioritized list of critical CTT tasks, which is fully integrated with the schedule of formal CTT training and testing (Phase 2 of IRR refresher training).

5. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. Installation mobilization planners should insure that adequate support is available for all activities providing direct support to reception processing of IRR soldiers. DOL (Clothing Issue and CIF), MEDDAC, DENTAC, and ADAP are critical nodes in the processing schedule. Adequate support of USAR Division (IT) TSB personnel by installation DPW and DOIM is also critical to the success of their mission.

6. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. Automation Support of Processing.

(1) Automation support of IRR refresher training during mobilization will be based on close integration of three personnel-related systems: 1) The Mobilization Personnel Processing System (MOBPERS), operated by AR-PERSCOM; 2) the RECBASS, operated by TRADOC; and 3) the Army Training Resource Requirements System (ATRRS), operated by DA DCSPER. MOBPERS functions as a repository of personal data on IRR personnel, and facilitates ordering of IRR personnel to active duty to meet DA-directed requirements. RECBASS operates at the installation level to receive personal data on individual soldiers, act as a temporary repository for this data while it is updated during administrative processing, and provide single source data input for various DA and DOD operating systems. ATRRS, an Army system, enables DA DCSPER to articulate training requirements to the training base and AR-PERSCOM, and receive periodic updates as

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individuals are identified to meet these requirements and pass through various gates in the IRR mobilization and refresher training process. The automation support concept for the IRR mobilization is based on the automation architecture supporting enlisted accessions during peacetime, with minimal adaptations for mobilization.

(2) The flow of automated data supporting IRR refresher training begins when AR-PERSCOM receives specified personnel requirements from DA DCSPER. Based on these requirements, AR-PERSCOM selects IRR soldiers in the required grade and MOS and employs the AR-PERSCOM Orders Resource System (AORS) to order these soldiers to Active Duty. This data is transmitted electronically to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Indianapolis Center so that the soldiers' pay records can be transferred to the active files of DJMS-RC. In addition, MOBPERS reformats personal data on the soldiers selected for mobilization, and transmits the reformatted data to the specified TRADOC installation where the soldier is programmed to report. This becomes the basis of the RECBASS data base.

(3) As individual IRR soldiers report to their specified TRADOC mobilization site, RECBASS compiles two arrivals reports, which are generated daily: a special mobilization report to AR-PERSCOM, and a report to ATRRS (normal peacetime transaction) that the soldier has arrived at the reception site. This procedure is intended to provide real-time status to HQDA agencies without the need to compile manual reports.

(4) During initial administrative processing of IRR soldiers, RECBASS is employed in exactly the same manner as at IET reception sites. Personal data received electronically is reviewed and verified, and new data (to include finance data required for SUREPAY) is added.

(5) Once administrative processing is complete and personal and finance data has been purified, RECBASS provides reformatted input for DA and DOD operating systems (DJMS-RC, RAPIDS, SIDPERS, ATRRS, and AIMS). Personnel who are held over or discharged at the initial reception site will be reported from RECBASS to ATRRS, using normal peacetime procedures.

(6) Minimum ADP equipment requirements for a single RECBASS workstation are detailed at Enclosure 2.

b. Command.

Tab H (Reception Operations during Mobilization) to Appendix 3
(Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

(1) Strategic oversight of IRR Refresher Training will be exercised by DA DCSOPS and DCSPER, as during normal peacetime training operations. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Training (DCST), Headquarters, TRADOC, will act as HQDA's executing agent.

(2) Mobilized RC training elements are under the command of specified TRADOC installation commanders, who may task organize them as necessary to meet requirements of the mission.

c. Tasks.

(1) DCST/TRADOC.

(a) Provide staff supervision for RECBN operations during mobilization.

(b) Monitor and coordinate flow of accessions into RECBNs for processing during mobilization.

(2) USATCs.

(a) During peacetime, participate in the MOB ARPRINT development process by analyzing and documenting RECBN capability to process projected mobilization receptee loads.

(b) With supporting USAR Division (IT), plan for the establishment or augmentation of RECBNs at designated installations upon mobilization, IAW Appendix 1, this ANNEX.

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(Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

Enclosures:

- 1 - Sample Processing Schedule for Mobilized IRR Soldiers
- 2 - Single Workstation Configuration for RECBASS

Enclosure 1 (Sample Processing Schedule for Mobilized IRR Soldiers) to Tab H (Reception Operations during Mobilization) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

Day 0

Arrival
Orientation
ADAP Testing*
Amnesty room for prohibited items
Dinner
Cadre Time

Day 1

Breakfast
Haircut
Clothing Issue
Medical Screening*/Blood Draw
Lunch
Purchase Health and Comfort Items (PX)
Dental Screening/Panograph
SUREPAY Brief/Local Bank Liaison
MOS Diagnostic Testing*
Dinner
MOS Diagnostic Testing*

Day 2

Diagnostic APFT
Breakfast
Installation Staff Briefs (CFAD, JAG)
Personal Affairs Processing (RECBASS)
ID Card/RAPIDS/DEERS Processing
Lunch
Shots
CTT Diagnostic Testing*
Dinner
Cadre Time - Opportunity Training

Day 3

Physical Training*
Breakfast
Transition to Scheduled CTT Training*
Medical and Other Follow-up and Makeup as Required

*Denotes activities not normally included in IET reception processing.

Enclosure 2 (Single Workstation Configuration for RECBASS) to Tab H (Reception Operations during Mobilization) to Appendix 3 (Concept of Operations) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

The below minimum requirements for RECBASS can be used as a personal workstation, mainframe terminal, a Personal Affairs Branch interviewer workstation, and/or a file-server PC.

- 100 Mhz Intel Pentium CPU
- 32 MB RAM
- 3-1/2 Inch Floppy Drive
- 850 MB Hard Disk Drive
- SVGA Graphics Card w/1 MB RAM
- 101-key Keyboard
- Windows 95
- Mouse
- * UTP ETHERNET Card (10baseT)
- PCMCIA Card (reader)
- 15" Monitor
- 3 Year Warranty, 1st year on-site
- ** Laser Printer (PCL2 (or higher) Emulation)

Preferred workstation configuration for RECBASS:

- 233 Mhz Intel Pentium II CPU
- 32 MB RAM
- 3-1/2 Inch Floppy Drive
- 2 GB Hard Disk Drive
- SVGA Graphics Card w/1 MB RAM
- 101-key Keyboard
- Windows NT Workstation 4.0
- Mouse
- * UTP ETHERNET Card (10/100baseT)
- PCMCIA Card (reader)
- 17" Monitor
- 3 Year Warranty, 1st year on-site
- Laser Printer (PCL5 (or higher) Emulation)

* Networking software for RECBASS is built into the Windows 95/NT operating systems. However, additional hardware is required to "physically connect the PCs together. This included sufficient category 5 cabling with RJ-45 connectors and Ethernet hub(s).

** Although not recommended, appropriate laser printers may be shared by two workstations. This would require the use of print sharing devices.

Every PC that will be used as a mainframe terminal must have 3270 terminal emulation software, Hummingbird HostExplore version 6.

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1. SITUATION. See basic ANNEX.

2. MISSION. See basic ANNEX.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of Operations. Training support addresses a wide range of items required for conducting training. The Army Training Support Center (ATSC), Ft. Eustis, VA, provides Army-wide training support for items within its area of responsibility. Installations address training support requirements for training base expansion using the following guidelines:

(1) Training Devices and Simulators. ATSC maintains a file of all centrally-managed training devices required for mobilization training. The Army-wide Devices Automated Management (ADAM) computer system contains this file. The installation Training Support Center (TSC) enters data into ADAM mobilization files. ATSC directs the redistribution of training devices between installation TSCs to fill shortages to the maximum extent possible from available assets. ATSC provides production requirements to Simulations, Training, and Instrumentation Command (STRICOM) for items procured through Army Materiel Command (AMC) channels, and directs selected TSCs to produce TRADOC procured items for Army-wide use.

(2) Individual Training Support. ATSC produces the Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks (SMCT) and the Common Task Test (CTT) for training and evaluation of common critical combat tasks. Standardized Training Support Packages (TSPS) supporting common core training in the officer, warrant officer, and NCO educational systems are also managed by ATSC. Assessments of individual training known as "diagnostics" are being designed by ATSC to focus training on what the soldier needs, not what the soldier already knows. ATSC also designs, develops, and distributes Total Army Training System (TATS) courseware, and conducts training (using video teletraining technology) for courses that are a part of the Staff and Faculty Training Program.

(3) Army Correspondence Course Program (ACCP). ACCP student enrollment terminates at Full Mobilization. ATSC places student files in a hold status until the program is reconstituted. ATCS makes individual course material available to units for training upon request and normally ships in bulk to requesting units.

(4) Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES). ATSC provides central management for tactical engagement simulation (TES) with MILES. TES uses MILES by students and units during force-on-force tactical maneuver training. The use of MILES allows units to practice tasks determined by the unit METL. MILES simulates weapons firing through the use of eye safe lasers and harnesses on targets, detecting the lasers. Submit MILES equipment mobilization requirements through the installation TSC (see paragraph 3.a.(1), above). Send requests for MILES training teams to ATSC, ATTN: ATIC-OPLD.

(5) Audiovisual Equipment, Programs, and Graphic Training Aids (GTA). The installation TSC provides audiovisual equipment, films, tapes, and GTAs. TSCs must establish plans and SOPs for installation mobilization requirements. TSCs can expect to receive blanket approval, upon mobilization, to locally purchase additional audiovisual equipment to meet mobilization needs. Make maximum use of TV tape, as opposed to 16mm film. TSCs should have at least one master tape on hand for all mobilization TV tape requirements and plan to reproduce GTAs upon mobilization.

(6) Ranges and Training Areas. ATSC provides central management for development and sustainment of ranges and training areas, to include targetry. Ranges are used during mobilization to train and validate individual and crew proficiency through weapon qualification. Training areas are used to train and sustain unit tactical tasks during mobilization. Address mobilization requirements for ranges and training areas in the installation Mobilization Master Plan.

(7) Training Literature. Distribute training literature via the Army publication system. Identify requirements for training publications in Annex J of installation mobilization plans.

(8) The Teletraining Network (TNET). TNET is an ATSC-managed two-way audio and video telecommunications medium dedicated to delivering training materials to widely dispersed locations. It broadcasts a compressed digital signal via satellite. Prior to mobilization, TNET normally supports scheduled mobilization exercises. Upon mobilization, TNET supports communications and operational priorities identified in installation mobilization plans. These plans may affect priorities for placing new sites, relocating sites, and providing assistance based on TDA changes affecting TNET site coordinators, instructors, and users. To prevent conflicts over available

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communications channels, coordinate mobilization priorities with ATSC, ATTN: ATIC-ETN-O, DSN 927-5475/5983.

b. Tasks.

(1) ATSC.

(a) Coordinate, manage, and direct all training device redistribution.

(b) Provide STRICOM with production and distribution requirements for devices obtained through AMC.

(c) Direct and manage production of TRADOC-manufactured training devices for Army-wide use.

(d) Provide SMCT, CTT, common core TSPs, diagnostics, instructional course materials, ACCP materials, and MILES training teams, as required.

(e) Coordinate with FORSCOM to determine minimum requirements for training aids and devices to accompany deploying units.

(f) Develop procedures and disposition instructions for training aids and devices retained in CONUS to support training base expansion.

(2) Installation mobilization planners and USAR Divisions (IT) coordinate with and identify to the installation TSC training support requirements.

(3) Installation TSCs.

(a) Report and update, as required, the mobilization files in ADAM.

(b) Maintain files of locally available items, such as audiovisual equipment, GTAs, TV tapes, etc., and develop procedures to provide these items to users.

(c) Develop reasonable and workable methods in installation plans for the return of training devices and equipment issued to deploying forces. Give consideration to units reporting to a mobilization station different than the servicing TSC.

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(d) Respond to ATSC shipping instructions for the redistribution of training devices. Coordinate redistribution across MACOMs with ATSC prior to executing shipping instructions.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (See basic plan).

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. (See basic ANNEX).

Appendix 5 (Addresses of Training Organizations/Units) to ANNEX
(TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

This APPENDIX provides addresses for use in forwarding reports
and other correspondence required by this plan.

TABs:

- A - TRADOC Training Centers and Service Schools.
- B - Major USAR Training Base Augmentation Units.

Tab A (TRADOC Training Centers and Service Schools) to Appendix 5
(Addresses of Training Organizations/Units) to ANNEX T (TRAINING)
to TMOPEs 1-97

Commander
U.S. Army Engineer Center
and Fort Leonard Wood
Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-5000

Commander
U.S. Army Infantry Center
and Fort Benning
Fort Benning, GA 31905-5000

Commander
U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery
Center and Fort Bliss
Fort Bliss, TX 79916-5000

Commander
U.S. Army Ordnance Center
and School
Aberdeen Proving Ground,
MD 21005-5201

Commander
U.S. Army Transportation
Center and Fort Eustis
Fort Eustis, VA 23604-5000

Commander
U.S. Army Signal Center
and Fort Gordon
Fort Gordon, GA 30905-5000

Commander
U.S. Army Training Center
and Fort Jackson
Fort Jackson, SC 29207-5000

Commander
U.S. Army Armor Center
and Fort Knox
Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000

Commander
U.S. Army Combined Arms
Command
Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-
5000

Commander
U.S. Army Quartermaster
Center and Fort Lee
Fort Lee, VA 23801-5000

Commander
U.S. Army Chemical and
Military Police Centers
and Fort McClellan
Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5000

Commander
U.S. Army Field Artillery
Center and Fort Sill
Fort Sill, OK 73503-5000

Tab A (TRADOC Training Centers and Service Schools) to Appendix 5
(Addresses of Training Organizations/Units) to ANNEX T (TRAINING)
to TMOPEs 1-97

Deputy Commander
U.S. Army Soldier Support
Center
Fort Jackson, SC 29207-5000

Commander
U.S. Army Intelligence Center
and School
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7000

Commandant
U.S. Army Aviation School
Fort Rucker, AL 36362-5000

Commandant
U.S. Army Chaplain School
Fort Jackson, SC 29207-5000

Commander
U.S. Army Ordnance, Missile,
and Munitions Center and School
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35897

Assistant Commandant
U.S. Army Aviation Logistics School
Fort Eustis, VA 23604-5414

Tab B (Major USAR Training Base Augmentation Units) to Appendix 5
(Addresses of Training Organizations/Units) to ANNEX T (TRAINING)
to TMOPEs 1-97

Commander
80th Division (Institutional Training)
6700 Strathmore Road
Richmond, VA 23137-1198

Commander
84th Division (Institutional Training)
4828 West Silver Spring Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53218-3498

Commander
95th Division (Institutional Training)
5316 South Douglas Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73150-9704

Commander
98th Division (Institutional Training)
James Wadsworth USARC
2305 N. Goodman Street
Rochester, NY 14609-1098

Commander
100th Division (Institutional Training)
3600 Century Division Way
Louisville, KY 40205-5000

Commander
104th Division (Institutional Training)
USAR Center, Vancouver Barracks
Vancouver, WA 98661-3896

Commander
108th Division (Institutional Training)
1412 Westover Street
Charlotte, NC 28205-5220

Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

Following provides a suggested (optional) format for the Training Base Expansion annex to installation mobilization plans.

FORMAT

ANNEX J (TRAINING BASE EXPANSION PLAN) to Fort ____ MOBILIZATION PLAN

REFERENCES: (list or refer to an Appendix)

1. SITUATION. See basic TMOPES.

a. General. See basic ANNEX.

b. Enemy Forces. See ANNEX B to TMOPES.

c. Friendly Forces. List all AC and RC units involved in training base expansion at the installation.

d. Assumptions. The following assumptions are made (see basic TMOPES).

(1)

(2)

(3)

2. MISSION. On order, Ft. _____ expands the training base by (list specific functions, i.e., expanding existing training activities, establishing/augmenting RECBN, etc.).

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of Operations. List in detail the installation's concept for expanding the training/reception activities.

b. Tasks.

(1) List training base expansion functions of training base expansion units (i.e., USATC, USAR Divisions (IT), Reception Battalion).

(2) List specific tasks that address training base expansion, including the functions of each principal staff element (i.e., DPTM, DPCA, DOL, DHS, SJA, etc.), as appropriate.

Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

(3) Use ANNEX T to TMOPES and current MOB ARPRINTs to develop installation taskings for training base expansion.

(4) Separate Appendixes should identify or provide the following (sample Appendixes provided, as indicated):

(a) Training structure required to satisfy mobilization training requirements (See Tab A of this Appendix for sample).

(b) General support and school support units required to support the training base (See Tab B of this Appendix for sample).

(c) Additional facilities required to support training base expansion (See Tab C of this Appendix for sample).

(d) Equipment (mission essential equipment) (See Tab D of this Appendix for sample).

(e) Command Table of Allowance (CTA) items of equipment required to support training base expansion (See Tab E of this Appendix for sample).

(f) Individual training ammunition required to support training base expansion (See Tab F of this Appendix for sample).

(g) Fuel requirements, grouped by type, to support training base expansion (See Tab G of this Appendix for sample).

(h) Services that commercial contract could support (See Tab H of this Appendix for sample).

(i) Other problem areas and recommendations (optional) (See Tab I of this Appendix for sample).

(j) Building and area assignments for training base units (no sample included).

c. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) This plan is effective for planning upon approval by the Installation Commander and for execution upon receipt of HQDA or other appropriate mobilization order

(2) References to "M-Day" in this Appendix refer to the day following declaration of any level of mobilization. Use "S-

Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to
Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES
1-97

Day" for PSRC, "T-Day" for Partial Mobilization, and "M-Day" for
Full Mobilization.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

- a. Personnel and Administration (Annex ____).
- b. Logistics (Annex ____).
- c. Public Affairs (Annex ____).
- d. Medical (Annex ____).
- e. FORSTAT Reporting Instructions (Annex ____)
- f. Financial Management (Annex ____).
- g. Engineer (Annex ____).
- h. Legal Services (Annex ____).

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL.

- a. Command.
 - (1) Command Relationships.....
 - (2) Command post.....
- HQ, Fort _____ ; EOC: Bldg.

b. Signal.

DSN:

COMMERCIAL:

TABs:

- A - Training Structure Required.
- B - Supporting Units.
- C - Facilities.
- D - Mission Essential Equipment.
- E - CTA Equipment.
- F - Individual Training Ammunition.
- G - Fuel Requirements.
- H - Contractual Services.

Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to
Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES
1-97

- I - Problems and Recommendations (Optional).
- () - (Building and Area Assignments) - no format provided.

Tab A (Training Structure Required) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION FOR TAB A

TRAINING STRUCTURE REQUIRED

Identify, by mobilization period and by week, the type of training companies required to structure the training base, IAW Branch proponent mobilization training strategies and projected training loads in current MOB ARPRINTs (see Appendix 3, ANNEX T, TMOPES).

Document total structure requirements in the MOBTDA. Use standard and non-standard personnel remarks codes on the MOBTDA to reflect the source of fill for the mobilization structure, e.g., peace-time assets and training base expansion units.

TAB A

Training Base Expansion, Fort _____

TRAINING STRUCTURE REQUIRED

<u>MOB PERIOD BY WEEK</u>	<u>COMPANIES BY TYPE</u> (use additional col's if necessary)				<u>TOTAL COs</u>
	<u>CTT/BCT</u>	<u>OSUT(CMF)</u>	<u>OSUT(CMF)</u>	<u>AIT</u>	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
(thru week 26)					

Tab A (Training Structure Required) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

(NOTE: Structure requirements must address training base expansion activities occurring at each level of mobilization, i.e., PSRC/Partial Mobilization--Addition of CTT and MOS-specific refresher training, while all peacetime training programs continue; Full Mobilization--all IET training expands using MOBPOI.)

Tab B (Supporting Units) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF TAB B

SUPPORTING UNITS

Identify any military units for which contract support of the installation MOBTDA cannot substitute and that the installation requires to support the training base due to deployment of current or additional supporting units after expansion.

Also, identify general support force units required for base operations support.

Column a - List unit, by type, of support provided and size of unit.

Column b - Indicate if unit is needed for training mission or general support.

Column c - Enter YES or NO if the FORSCOM Mob Planning Subsystem lists a suitable unit mobilizing at this installation.

Column d - Enter if unit is replacement or additional.

Column e - Enter date the installation requires the unit.

Tab B (Supporting Units) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

TRAINING BASE EXPANSION, Fort _____

SUPPORTING UNITS

<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>e</u>
<u>TYPE & SIZE</u> <u>OF UNIT</u>	<u>GSF OR</u> <u>SCHOOL SPT</u>	<u>CURRENTLY</u> <u>LISTED AS</u> <u>A MOBSTA</u> <u>YES/NO</u>	<u>REPLACEMENT</u> <u>OR</u> <u>ADDITIONAL</u> <u>UNIT</u>	<u>REQD DATE</u> <u>(days after</u> <u>S-Day, T-</u> <u>Day, or M-</u> <u>Day)</u>

Tab C (Facilities) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF TAB C

FACILITIES

1. List ranges by type.
2. Facilities requirements shown in data columns represent the maximum requirement during the period between that column and the next column.
3. Consider only those facilities either required by training base missions or allocated by priority to the training base. Do not show facilities to meet deploying unit requirements or individual replacement (IDS/CRC) missions, if applicable to your installation.
4. Site facilities are number of individuals that tents can house. Limit required entries to those tents currently on-hand.

Tab C (Facilities) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

TRAINING BASE EXPANSION, Fort _____

FACILITIES

<u>EXISTING ASSETS</u>				<u>FACILITIES</u>				
<u>Perm/Semi-Perm.</u>	<u>Temp</u>	<u>M+4</u>	<u>M+13</u>	<u>M+17</u>	<u>M+21</u>	<u>M+26</u>		<u>REMARKS</u>
UOQ (100SF spaces)								
UPH (72SF spaces) (54SF spaces)								
Site Facilities (72SF spaces)								
Dining Facilities (PN)								
Classrooms (sq ft) 17120 Gen Instruction 1713-series Applied Instruction								
Training Ranges (each)								
Training Area (acres)								
Other Essential Tng Facil (list, as required)								

Tab D (Mission Essential Equipment) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

ENCLOSURE 1 - INSTRUCTION SHEET

ENCLOSURE 2 - TRAINING LITERATURE/TAPE/FILM REQUIREMENTS

ENCLOSURE 3 - TIME-PHASED REQUIREMENTS FOR ENCLOSURE 2

Enclosure 1 (Instruction Sheet) to Tab D (Mission Essential Equipment) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

Encl 2 - Self explanatory.

Encl 3 - For every item displayed in Encl 2, compute time-phased requirements in 30-day increments, as displayed.

Enclosure 2 (Training Literature/Tape/Film Requirements) to Tab D
(Mission Essential Equipment) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training
Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to
ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

TRAINING BASE EXPANSION, Fort _____

TRAINING LITERATURE/TAPES/FILMS

<u>ITEM</u> <u>NOMENCLATURE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>REQUIRED</u> <u>FOR MOB</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u> <u>STOCK</u> <u>LEVEL</u>	<u>NUMBER</u> <u>SHORT</u>
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Enclosure 3 (Time-Phased Requirements for Encl 2) to Tab D
(Mission Essential Equipment) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training
Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to
ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

TRAINING BASE EXPANSION, Fort _____

TRAINING LITERATURE/TAPE/FILM
TIME-PHASED REQUIREMENTS

<u>NOMENCLATURE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>M-Day</u>	<u>M+31</u>	<u>M+61</u>	<u>M+91</u>	<u>M+121</u>	<u>M+151</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
		<u>M+30</u>	<u>M+60</u>	<u>M+90</u>	<u>M+120</u>	<u>M+150</u>	<u>M+180</u>	<u>REQD</u>

Tab E (CTA Equipment) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

Encl 1 - INSTRUCTION SHEET

Encl 2 - TIME-PHASED REQUIREMENTS FOR CENTRAL ISSUE FACILITY (CIF)

Encl 3 - TIME-PHASED REQUIREMENTS FOR DINING FACILITY EQUIPMENT

Encl 4 - TIME-PHASED REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT OTHER THAN CENTRAL ISSUE FACILITY/DINING FACILITY

Enclosure 1 (Instruction Sheet) to Tab E (CTA Equipment) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

INSTRUCTION SHEET

- Encl 2 - 1. List items for Central Issue Facility (CIF) only.
2. Column a - Short item description.
3. Column b - List in LIN sequence number (A000001 to Z99999).
4. Remaining Columns - Self-explanatory.
- Encl 3 - List equipment items for Dining Facility expansion only.
- Encl 4 - List remaining CTA items, less Central Issue Facility (CIF) and Dining Facility requirements.

Enclosure 2 (Time-Phased Requirements for Central Issue Facility)
to Tab E (CTA Equipment) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base
Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T
(TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

TRAINING BASE EXPANSION, Fort _____

CENTRAL ISSUE FACILITY (CIF) TIME-PHASED REQUIREMENTS

<u>a</u>		<u>b</u>						
ITEM		M-Day	M+31	M+61	M+91	M+121	M+151	TOTAL
<u>NOMENCLATURE</u>	<u>LIN</u>	<u>M+30</u>	<u>M+60</u>	<u>M+90</u>	<u>M+120</u>	<u>M+150</u>	<u>M+180</u>	<u>REQD</u>

Enclosure 3 (Time-Phased Requirements for Dining Facility Equipment) to Tab E (CTA Equipment) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

TRAINING BASE EXPANSION , Fort _____

DINING FACILITY EQUIPMENT TIME-PHASED REQUIREMENTS

ITEM		M-Day	M+31	M+61	M+91	M+121	M+151	TOTAL
<u>NOMENCLATURE</u>	<u>LIN</u>	<u>M+30</u>	<u>M+60</u>	<u>M+90</u>	<u>M+120</u>	<u>M+150</u>	<u>M+180</u>	<u>REQD</u>

Enclosure 4 (Time-Phased Requirements for Equipment Other Than Central Issue Facility/Dining Facility Requirements) to Tab E (CTA Equipment) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

TRAINING BASE EXPANSION, Fort _____

OTHER EQUIPMENT TIME-PHASED REQUIREMENTS

ITEM		M-Day	M+31	M+61	M+91	M+121	M+151	TOTAL
<u>NOMENCLATURE</u>	<u>LIN</u>	<u>M+30</u>	<u>M+60</u>	<u>M+90</u>	<u>M+120</u>	<u>M+150</u>	<u>M+180</u>	<u>REQD</u>

Tab F (Individual Training Ammunition) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

TRAINING BASE EXPANSION, Fort _____

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING AMMUNITION

QUANTITY REQUIRED BY MONTHS

<u>DODIC</u>	<u>NOMENCLATURE</u>	<u>M+1</u>	<u>M+2</u>	<u>M+3</u>	<u>M+4</u>	<u>M+5</u>	<u>M+6</u>	<u>TOTAL QUANTITY REQUIRED</u>
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INSTRUCTIONS: Identify individual training ammunition requirements by DODIC, based on POI taught times student input per month.

Tab G (Fuel Requirements) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

TRAINING BASE EXPANSION, Fort _____

FUEL REQUIREMENTS

GALLONS REQD BY MONTHS

<u>TYPE OF</u> <u>FUEL</u>	<u>M+1</u>	<u>M+2</u>	<u>M+3</u>	<u>M+4</u>	<u>M+5</u>	<u>M+6</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>GALLONS</u>
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Tab H (Contractual Services) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

TRAINING BASE EXPANSION, Fort _____

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

<u>TYPE OF SERVICE</u>	<u>WRITTEN SOW COMPLETED</u>	<u>SOW REVIEWED/REVISED BY CONTRACTING DIRECTORATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST</u>
----------------------------	--------------------------------------	--	---------------------------

TOTAL: _____

SOW = Statement of Work

Tab I (Problems and Recommendations) to Appendix 6 (Format for Training Base Expansion Plan Annex to Installation Mobilization Plan) to ANNEX T (TRAINING) to TMOPEs 1-97

TRAINING BASE EXPANSION, Fort _____

PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

DISCUSSION:

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION:

ESTIMATED COST:
(if applicable)

Appendix 7 (References) to Annex T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

Following is a listing of applicable reference publications pertinent to training base expansion planning:

<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
1. AR 71-14	The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)
2. AR 140-145	Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) Program
3. AR 210-20	Master Planning for Army Installations
4. AR 210-21	Ranges and Training Areas
5. AR 220-10	Preparation for Overseas Movement of Units (POM)
6. AR 350-1	Army Training
7. AR 350-10	Management of Army Individual Training Requirements and Resources
8. AR 350-38	Training Device Policies and Management
9. AR 351-1	Individual Military Education and Training
10. AR 500-5	Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System (AMOPES)
11. AR 500-10	Non-Industrial Facilities for Mobilization
12. AR 600-8	Military Personnel Management
13. AR 600-8-108	Initial Entry/Prior Service Training Support (under revision)
14. AR 601-10	Mobilization of Retired Members of the Army

Appendix 7 (References) to Annex T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

15. DA Pam 25-37	Index of Graphic Training Aids (GTA)
16. DA Pam 350-9	Index and Description of Army Training Devices
17. DA Pam 350-38	Standards in Weapons Training
18. DA Pam 570-551	Staffing Guide for U.S. Army Garrisons
19. DA Pam 600-72	Army Manpower Mobilization
20. DA Training Cir 25-8	Training Ranges
21. FM 12-6	Personnel Doctrine
22. FM 25-5	Training for Mobilization and War
23. FM 25-100	Training the Force
24. FM 25-101	Battle-Focused Training
25. FM 100-17	Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment, Demobilization
26. FORSCOM/TRADOC Reg 140-3	USAR Training Divisions, USAR Separate Training Brigades, and USAR Reception Battalion Training Policies
27. FORSCOM Reg 350-2	Reserve Component Training in America's Army (ARNG)
28. FORSCOM Reg 500-3	Forces Command Mobilization and Deployment Planning System
29. TRADOC Reg 350-6	Initial Entry Training (IET) Policies and Administration
30. TRADOC Reg 350-7	A Systems Approach to Training
31. TRADOC Reg 350-70	Training Development Management, Processes and Products
32. TRADOC Reg 351-10	Institutional Leader Training and Education
33. TRADOC Reg 351-18	Total Army School System

Appendix 7 (References) to Annex T (TRAINING) to TMOPES 1-97

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 34. TRADOC Pam 350-9 | TRADOC Training Devices for Army-wide Use |
| 35. TRADOC Pam 350-70-8 | Total Army School System Training Requirements Analysis System (TRAS) |
| 36. NG Pam 351-1 | Total Army School System |